Newport Daily News.

WAGON DELIVERIES ON 40 MILES OF ADJACENT COUNTRY ROADS.

ESTABLISHED 1846. NEWPORT, R. I., THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1897. PRICE TWO CENTS.

GEO. E. VERNON & CO.,

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Upholstering in All Its Branches

91 John Street, Newport, R. I.

POWELL'S

COUGH SYRUP,

Excellent for coughs and colds.

FRANK L. POWELL,

CORNER THAMES AND PELHAM STREETS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

OLD SILVER,

China, Cut Glass, Sheffield Plate,

Inlaid Sideboards, Extension Tables, Side Tables, Chippendale Chairs.

A FINE COLLECTION OF

Old ENGRAVED PEWTER,

Hall Clock, Mirrors, Dressing Tables and Bureaus, fine Old Dutch and English Carved Furniture.

—AT—

BURLINGHAM'S ART ROOMS,

83 MILL STREET.

DECLINED THE PLACE.

James Martin of Vermont Could Have Been Assistant Secretary of War.

DALLAS, Texas, April 15.—A special to the News from Fort Worth says: Hon. James Martin of Brattleboro, Vt., who is largely interested in Fort Worth and Texas realty, has arrived in this city. Mr. Martin had been in the city but a little while when telegrams reached him announcing that President McKinley had decided to nominate him for the post of assistant secretary of war. A response from him was requested. He said: "While I am alive to the honor involved, I have wired requesting that I should not be named for the position. My family and business affairs combined render it impossible to accept the position. This is my conclusion after consideration, and I have notified Senators Proctor and Morrill of my state."

DID NOT PREVENT THE WEDDING.

Marriage of the Smith College Student Accused of Larceny.

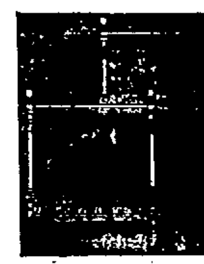
DOVER, N. H., April 15.—Caroline B. Nealley, the Smith College graduate who became notorious last week through having been arrested on a charge of larceny from students at the college and who subsequently pleaded guilty to the charge, and Mr. Daniel A. Hall of Springfield, Mass., were married at the residence of Miss Nealley's uncle in this city last evening. The wedding was private, Rev. George E. Hall, pastor of the First Parish Church, officiating. Mr. Hall, who was among the first to reach Miss Nealley after the grave accusation against her had been made, has strongly asserted his belief in her innocence, and his faith in her was given a final and public test by last night's ceremony. It is understood that Mr. and Mrs. Hall will reside in Springfield.

BOTH BOARDS RECOGNIZED.

New Bedford City Treasurer Receives Money from All License Applicants.

NEW BEDFORD, April 15.—The city treasurer's office has been crowded all day with licenses of both boards of commissioners. City Treasurer Hathaway is no longer undecided as to the course to pursue, and he receives all the money which is tendered. Nearly all of those who called upon the treasurer today filed their bonds on the licenses granted by the new commissioners, and among the number were several who have been so fortunate as to be included in the list of both boards. One applicant, Everett B. Sherman, determined to be on the safe side, has paid into the city treasury $3,150, $1,750 of which is for the license granted by the old board, and the remaining $1,400 for the permit issued by Mayor Ashley's commissioners. Considine Brothers, as inn holders, have filed with their bonds the certificates of both boards, while Albion T. Brownell has taken out a license for the Parker House from the new board, filing with his bond a protest to protect his legal rights.

Mayor Ashley has fled from the turbulent scenes, and is still out of the city. The old board called at the city treasurer's office just before the noon hour, to draw their salaries for the past month. When their slips were handed out the commissioners at once saw that pay for the interval between the removal of the commissioners and the filing of the decision of Judge Braley was withheld. The city auditor was unwilling to make any change in Mayor Ashley's absence, and the commissioners acting under the advice of counsel state that they will sue the city.



White Enamel Bedsteads.

White enamel beds have, for the past few years, been growing in favor as a part of chamber furnishings. They are attractive, clean and give a brightness to the room that the wood bed does not.

We are exhibiting a few samples of White Enamel and Brass Beds in our south show window.

From $5.50 up,

A. C. TITUS COMPANY.

HAVE YOU YOUR COPY

Of Ev'ry Month for April? It is a beautiful Easter number, and one of the best published.

We have a NEW MUSICAL MONTHLY which you may like. It contains an Easter solo, "There is a Green Hill Far Away", and a "Berceuse" of Chopin's; also three other pieces. Come in and look it over.

Our 10 cent music sale continues.

—AT—

CRANDALL'S MUSIC STORE.

OAKLAND'S TRIPLE TRAGEDY.

Evidence that Mowry Shot Himself Near the Scene of the Crime.

WOONSOCKET, April 15.—A discovery was made this morning at the scene of the triple murder at Oakland yesterday, which may throw some light upon the shooting of Martin Mowry, the man under arrest as the suspected murderer. In the tool shed, the only building on the estate left by the flames, a quantity of blood was found by the reporter. This shed is just opposite the door from the rooms in the house where Mowry lived. It is about twenty feet from the door, and a man running out of the house, after having killed three persons and fired the house, his mind made up to kill himself, might have gone to this shed as a proper place in which to die. The blood stains are along the side of the shed, behind the door, and the splashes of blood might have dropped from the right side of the head of a man crouched or leaning against the side of the building. Martin Mowry was taken to the state jail at Cranston at 5:45 o'clock this morning.

PROVIDENCE, April 15.—Martin Mowry was taken from Harrisville this morning and lodged in the Cranston prison, where he will be held pending his trial next Wednesday. The effort that was made last night to remove the bullet from Mowry's head was unsuccessful, as it was in such a position that none of the physicians dared to operate upon it without better hospital facilities. Upon his arrival at the prison an examination of the wound was made, and an operation will be performed at the earliest possible moment.

Ex-Mayor Jackson of Fall River Nominated as a Ballot Law Commissioner.

BOSTON, April 15.—At a meeting of the governor's council today the name of James F. Jackson of Fall River was sent in, to fill the vacancy in the ballot law commission, caused by the resignation of Boyd R. Jones.

UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

Revolution Breaks Out in the Republic of Honduras.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—United States Consul Little telegraphs from Tegucigalpa, the capital of Honduras, that a revolution has broken out and that the republic is now under martial law.

Vermont to be Represented at the Grant Monument.

MONTPELIER, Vt., April 15.—It is settled that at least one battalion of the Vermont National Guard will attend the dedication of the Grant memorial at New York, April 27, under command of Colonel George H. Bond of Brattleboro. Rates have been secured which reduce the expenses to a minimum and sleeping accommodations have been secured at New York by General T. S. Peck.

STATE AID FOR ROADS.

Good Results Achieved in New Jersey and Massachusetts.

Six years ago New Jersey set out intelligently to provide the state with good, hard, smooth roads, and within that period $1,400,000 has been expended by the state, counties and individuals on permanent roads, of which sum the state expended $466,595, leaving nearly $1,000,000 which has been raised by the counties and individuals to meet the state appropriation. As a result of this expenditure three hundred miles of the most frequented highways have been permanently improved on modern lines, the antiquated highways having been turned into smooth, hard roads, with footpaths and cycle paths and beautified by trees and shrubbery, whereby "the appearance of various communities has been so changed that they have become attractive centres of settlement."

So anxious are the people to avail themselves of the fostering aid of the state in the matter of good roads that in many cases petitions of certain communities have been on file for years, and in Massachusetts not more than fifteen per cent of similar petitions could be acted on last year for lack of state funds. New Jersey and Massachusetts have demonstrated the value of good roads to a community, and as a result the fear of increased taxation, which has in other states prevented in some cases the adoption of a liberal and systematic plan of road construction, has been completely overcome, farmers and all others being eager to add to the attractiveness and value of their lands in this way.

In this work of permanent road improvement the good roads leagues and associations formed throughout the state have been important factors in educating public sentiment. "Too much stress," says Commissioner Budd of New Jersey, "cannot be laid upon the importance of these associations. There is no power so useful as that which persuades each and every person or community to do its best to help itself by its own labor and contributions."

As a motto for good roads associations it would be difficult to improve upon that of the advocates of good roads in New Jersey: "Good roads decrease taxation, decrease living expenses, increase property values, increase farmers' incomes, increase railroad business, promote prosperity, promote civilization."

Second Edition.

GREEKS STILL THERE.

Irregulars Not Driven from Macedonia.

Pushing on and Holding the Advantage Gained.

LARISSA, April 15.—There is no truth in the Turkish reports saying that the Greek irregulars have been driven out of Macedonia. It is true that a few of the irregulars who formed part of the expeditionary force have returned into Greek territory, but these are men who for some reason have been unable to keep up with the main body of the Greeks and consequently have returned across the frontier. The main body of the irregulars is continuing its successful operations against the Turks, with the view of cutting the Turkish lines of communication, getting in the rear of the Turks and raising the Macedons against the rule of the sultan.

The report of the capture of Kipuri, north of Baltino, by the Greeks is confirmed, and in addition the main forces of the irregulars of the expeditionary force have advanced as far as Pigavitza, where there is an important bridge across a mountain torrent. From that point Chief Davells, who is directing the operations, has sent a detachment, consisting of the Italians under Colonel Cipriani, the well known socialist leader, to the left of Pigavitza, with instructions to attack and capture Zlovof, a small town occupying an important strategic position. The Italians accomplished their task in due time and with considerable skill. They are now holding Zlovof and placing it in a position to withstand an attack from the Turks.

Simultaneously with ordering the movement against Zloyof, Chief Davells sent another column of irregulars to the right, from Pigavitza, under orders to invest and capture Sitovon, another town occupying a strategic position of importance. This movement was also successfully carried out, the Greeks killing seven Turks and capturing five Turkish prisoners during the assault, which was brilliantly conducted and brought to an end by the blowing up of the Turkish blockhouse with dynamite.

After the capture of Zlovof the Greek irregular force operating in that direction continued its advance so far as Kritudes, Pisia and Kourduzi. The Greeks have been instructed to hold the latter place at all costs, as it commands the right approach to Grovena, which is held by a strong Turkish force of infantry, cavalry and artillery, and which is the objective point of the Greek expedition. At Kritudes, Pisia and Kourdizi heavy fighting occurred between the Greeks and Turks before the places mentioned were captured; but the invading irregulars of Greece, mountain men and born fighters, proved themselves more than a match for the trained Turkish troops, and drove the latter before them from place to place.

Another column of Greek irregulars started for Macedonia from Zarakos, halfway between Larissa and Trikhala. Shortly after crossing the frontier, the Greeks were confronted by strong forces of Turkish regular troops, stationed in well defended positions in the villages of Anakoutra and Kanakoutra. Sharp fighting followed at both places, but in spite of the stubborn defense of the Turks the Greeks carried off both villages by assault, driving out the Turks, who retreated from Cleutherokari.

Secure Against Turkish Attack.

This route into Greek territory is being placed in a state of defense and is now regarded as being safe, the nature of the country making it almost impossible for a Turkish force to advance, in the face of the opposition of the irregulars, and cut the line of communication between the Greek forces and Larissa and Trikhala, which is believed to have been the plan of the Turkish commanders. The Macedon frontier, opposite Zarakos, extends, U shape, into Greek territory, having the Greek positions of Tyrnavo and Larissa on its left, and Kalabaka and Trikhala on its right. This formed a sort of entering wedge through the middle of the Greek forces, by way of Macedon villages just captured by the Greek irregulars, and Serkos in Thessaly, from which point the expedition started into Macedonia. It will, therefore, be seen that the Greeks have achieved another success in occupying strategic positions by means of irregulars within Turkish territory before war has formally been declared. The Greek irregulars now hold all the four roads leading from the Thessalian frontier in the direction of Grevna, which may be looked upon as the Turkish centre.

Another feature of the operations which looks favorable to the Greeks is in the fact, according to reports received here from the leaders of the irregular forces, that at least one thousand mountaineers of the country traversed by the Greeks have joined the irregular forces, and, it is further stated, the Albanians are deserting from the Turkish forces near Mount Olympus, escaping into Thessaly and joining the Greek forces. The whole campaign was well conceived, and executed with great skill.

Mrs. Ormiston Chant, the English social reformer, and six trained field nurses, who were said to be on their way to Crete, have arrived at Athens, and it is stated will reach this town, in company with the princesses of the royal family of Greece, tomorrow. On arriving here Mrs. Chant, the English nurses, who came under the auspices of the Red Cross Society, and the princesses will be attached to the hospital corps.

The roads in Thessaly are in excellent condition for military operations, but on the Turkish side of the frontier the reverse is the case, and the Turks are experiencing the greatest difficulty in transporting war material and in mounting guns in commanding positions.

Warlike Scenes on the Frontier.

The whole frontier presents an exciting, warlike appearance. Zarakos, for instance, is held by a strong force of Greek regulars, infantry, cavalry and artillery, and forms the centre of a first line of defense which includes all the villages in that vicinity. Until recently the Turks had the better positions on the frontier, their well built, strongly defended, admirably placed blockhouses being in plain view from the Greek lines. But the irregulars have made a decided change in the situation. However, there is no denying that in the rear of the Turkish first line of defense are rich plains, affording no shelter for troops resisting the advance of a powerful invading force. The weakest parts of the frontier are east of Damasi, to the Gulf of Salonica, and in the vicinity of Arta.

The river Salambria (Peneus), along the northern part of Thessaly, is likely, if the Turks invade Greece, to be the scene of some grand fighting. All the bridges have been mined and the fords and shallow places are being looked after. At Kent Dochero the bridge was swept away by floods some time ago, and has been replaced by a military bridge, consisting of eleven pontoons picketed at both ends.

Turkey Preparing to Assume the Offensive.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 15.—For three days past the ministerial council has been in session at the Yildiz Kiosk. According to one report the ministers have failed to arrive at any decision, but another account says the council has agreed upon a plan of campaign in the event of an outbreak of hostilities between Greece and Turkey, and that the ministers also decided that, if a fresh frontier incident occurs, Edhem Pasha, the Turkish commander-in-chief, is to assume the offensive.

Advices received here from Salonica say that the authorities are arming the Bashi-Bazouks there and at Janina, in Albania. In the meanwhile negotiations continue with the representatives of the powers here to determine the basis of Cretan autonomy.

If you want clothes for spring and summer for which you are willing to pay a moderate and reasonable price—no gold dollars for 50 cents—go to

COMMERFORD,

230 Thames Street, Cor. Market Square.

TWO REAL

TURKISH RUGS,

Size 9 feet by 12 feet, only $39 each. Reversible Smyrna Rugs, 9 feet by 12 feet, $16. Lowell Body Brussels, 85c. a yard.

Gustave Hamilton, Over 204 Thames St.

E. W. LAWTON'S CARPET ROOM.

Appointed by the President.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The President today sent to the Senate nominations of postmasters, and two other quite important nominations, as follows:

Percy C. Heuninghausen of Maryland, to be commissioner of immigration at the port of Baltimore, Md.

Greeley W. Whitford, to be attorney of the United States for the district of Colorado.

Striking Fall River Weavers to Ascertain New Bedford Prices.

FALL RIVER, Mass., April 15.—The striking weavers of the Hargraves mill met today and adjourned until next Tuesday. Meanwhile a committee will go to New Bedford to see what prices are paid there for weaving lappets, and with this price list as a basis of argument will then seek another conference with General Borden.

New Bedford Has an Isolated Small Pox Case.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., April 15.—An isolated case of small pox has been sent to the small pox hospital on Clark's point. The afflicted person is a Brava Portuguese, Jose Roderique by name, who came to this city about three weeks ago.

HALL & LYON CO., DRUGGISTS.

There are in Providence 33 times as many druggists as we are—33 times 3—and no competition to speak of.

Those 33 times 3 consider us scalpers: selling for nothing: dogs in the manger: won't take any profit ourselves and won't let them have any.

Poor we, a very small minority.

The Robinson,

CATHERINE STREET,

Will open for the season 1897, Saturday, April 10.

MRS. M. J. ROBINSON, Owner and Manager.

CITY STEAM LAUNDRY CO.,

220 THAMES STREET.

Lace curtains, pillow shams, etc., done up as good as new.

Come early this week if you can. If everybody comes Saturday and wants his suit for Easter Sunday, we can't do all the necessary altering within that time. This is said in your interest as well as ours; we think enough of our clothes not to want 'em spoiled; we want you to have your full money's worth.

Clothing bought of us will be pressed free of charge until worn out.

• Your money back if you want it.

Newport One Price Clothing Co.,

Leading Clothiers, Hatters and Outfitters,

208 THAMES STREET. 208

Rhode Island Spring Lamb, Green Peas and Asparagus

—AT—

BROWN'S MARKET.

A Week of GLOVE Selling!

—AT—

THE BEE HIVE.

An endless variety in all the shades of Tan Mode, Fawn, Red, White, Butter, Gray, Pearl and Black.

500 pairs of full length, four button Kid Gloves, nicely embroidered, made of smooth, perfect and glossy skin; this same kind sold elsewhere at 98c., our price for Easter week only 74c. a pair.

300 pairs of 2-clasp Kid Gloves with fancy embroidered back, never sold under $1, for Easter week 74c. a pair.

2,000 pairs of the celebrated "Dalj ns" real French Kid, a make introduced by us in this city 14 years ago and of which kind over 1,000 ladies of Newport are regular customers for them. This glove ranks among the highest grade and the price is only $1 a pair.

300 pairs of 2-clasp real French Kid, handsomely embroidered and never sold under $1.25, for Easter week 98c. a pair.

A full line of the "Centemeri" Gloves at Centemeri's New York store prices.

Children's and Misses' Gloves, all sizes, at 75c. pair.

Gloves fitted if desired.

Buying Gloves at the Bee Hive means well fitted, well wearing and perfect satisfaction.

APRIL 12, 1897.

FURNITURE AT BARGAIN!

1 White Delft Table at $4; reduced from $7.

1 Exquisite Bird's Eye Maple Sofa at $19 only.

1 Cherry Corner Cabinet at $9.

2 Solid Mahogany Upholstered and Inlaid Chairs at $12 only.

1 Exquisite Mahogany Desk at $19 only; worth $35.

1 Cherry Music Cabinet at $9 only.

1 Nile Green Table at $2.50; reduced from $4.50.

1 Oak Combination Desk and Book Case at $15 only.

1 Curly Birch Dressing Table at $14 only.

KAZANJIAN & CO., - - Kazanjian Building.

☞ We are closing out our entire business.

This Morning's News.

STILL FIGHTING.

Insurgents in a Fortified Position at the Port of Banes.

HAVANA, via Key West, Fla., April 14.—Banes, an important port on the north coast near Gibara, from which there are heavy annual exportations of bananas and cocoanuts to the United States, and which is the site of the estate of H. Dumois & Co., American citizens, narrowly escaped destruction today by the insurgents.

The expedition under General Roloff by steamer Laurada, carrying 2,400 rifles, 500,000 cartridges and several pieces of rapid-firing artillery, landed alongside the quay of Banes. General Calixto Garcia, with 5,000 men, came to protect the convoy of arms and ammunition; but as Roloff had no men to arm, Garcia was compelled to carry the arms into the interior.

It is reported that the insurgents, hearing that a Spanish gunboat might arrive at any moment, closed the entrance of the port with torpedoes. General Roloff, assisted by local bands, and finally by insurgents under General Garcia, commenced to fortify the heights around the port, hastily casting up trenches to make the port temporarily impregnable to any Spanish forces in the neighborhood of Gibara.

Gunboats Nueva Espanna and Mealleia had arrived at Nipe from Havana. Cruiser Reina Mercedes had left Havana April 12 with four companies of marines and infantry under command of Rear Admiral Marenco, to unite with all the forces which had left Nipe and Gibara, with a view to a combined land and sea attack upon the insurgent position for the recovery of the port of Banes. Nipe is separated from Banes by the San Ramon peninsula. Three columns, 2,000 men in all, marched on Banes, where they are detained in full view of the formidable and nearly impregnable insurgent positions.

Re-enforcements have been sent forward by the Spaniards, and Admiral Navarro will sail tomorrow by cruiser Legaspi for the Caribbean, and thence for Nipe, to personally direct the attack by sea. The re-enforcements expected will be under General Livares.

Evidently an important battle is in sight, if the insurgents try to defend their advantageous stronghold and their claims of being able to hold a seaport. Great anxiety exists with reference to the garrison of one hundred men in the fort defending the quay of Banes. It is believed they will be compelled to surrender for lack of water and supplies.

Cruiser Pinzon has twice been compelled to break chains in order to enter the Banes port.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The next important movement of Spain in connection with the Cuban trouble will be the issuance of an amnesty proclamation similar to that which has just resulted in the surrender of 25,000 insurgents in the Philippine islands. Minister De Lome received a despatch today announcing the surrender of an additional number of insurgents, which makes a total of about 25,000 who have taken advantage of the promise of amnesty and laid down their arms. This, in the opinion of Minister De Lome, means the ending of the war in the Philippine islands.

Some days ago the Madrid authorities issued a decree setting forth that full amnesty would be granted to all those who surrendered on or before Palm Sunday. An extension of the time has just been authorized, and it is expected at the legation here that the next fortnight will see a complete restoration of peace in Spain's eastern possession.

Encouraged by the good results of the amnesty proclamation as applied to the Philippines, the Madrid authorities, it is understood in diplomatic circles, are planning a similar movement with regard to Cuba. The conditions prevailing in the island are regarded by both the Spanish officials and the administration authorities as similar to those which prevailed shortly before the close of the ten years' war. The strife at that time was brought to an end by the Zanjon capitulation, which granted full pardon for all political crimes, release of property embargoed for the same cause, the release of prisoners, etc.

The Spanish authorities may be over-sanguine, but according to representations made at the State Department, the belief prevails among them that the conditions for the peaceful ending of the Cuban war were never more favorable than now, and that an amnesty proclamation such as that embodied in the Zanjon articles of capitulation will result in the surrender of the greater portion of the insurgents.

Secretary Sherman has received a despatch from Dr. Burgess, United States sanitary agent in Havana, stating that he has visited Ona Melton in his cell and finds that he is not seriously ill, but merely suffering from his long confinement. The secretary expects the early release of the prisoner.

BRAM'S CASE.

Now Before the Supreme Court, and a Postponement Probable.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—It is now an assured fact that the sentence of death pronounced on Thomas M. Bram, convicted of the murders on board barkentine Herbert Fuller in July last, will not be carried out June 18, the date set by the judges of the United States circuit court at Boston, before whom Bram was tried.

The exceptions in the case were received at the Attorney General's office about two weeks ago, and it is understood that urgent requests were received from Boston that the case be set forward on the list, so that the exceptions could be argued, and the sentence carried out if the exceptions were not allowed.

The Supreme Court sits until the middle of May, but there is a long list of important cases before it for consideration, and an official of the Attorney General's department said tonight that even if the Bram case is put forward it cannot possibly be reached before the October term.

The Supreme Court is piled up with business, many of the cases being of great importance, and it is said at the Attorney General's office that if the Bram case should take the usual course it would not be reached for more than a year. All portions of the country have claims on the Attorney General's department, and requests to have cases moved forward are frequent. A capital case, however, usually has precedence above all others, and is taken up at the earliest possible moment.

It was thought by those who watched the Bram case here that it would be reached this term, and in that event a decision might have been reached and sent down before the date announced for the execution. As matters stand at present, it will be almost impossible to reach it before the adjournment of the court, and even if it is set forward, it will not be reached before October 4.

BOSTON, April 14.—Thomas M. Bram was brought into the United States circuit court March 9, and sentenced to be hanged June 18. Judge Colt, in pronouncing the sentence, said that if there should be no decision of the Supreme Court formally communicated by mail before Friday, June 18, the court would, under sec. 1040 of the Revised Statutes, direct the postponement of the execution of sentence.

DEMOCRATIC DISSENSION.

Bailey's Rivals in the Leadership Stir Up All the Trouble They Can.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The rivals of Mr. Bailey of Texas have never acquiesced in his selection as a party leader, and they are stirring up trouble for him all the time, and making the most of what they term his alliance with the Republicans.

They did their best to snub Mr. Bailey in connection with the Jefferson dinner last night, which was more a glorification of Bryan than of Jefferson, and intended to boom him for 1900. The arrangements seem to have been in the hands of Mr. Bailey's opponents, who, making a point out of his reluctance to support Bryan last fall, left his name off the invitation list and the toast list until Mr. Bryan himself, discovering what had been done, insisted yesterday afternoon that Mr. Bailey should be invited.

Mr. Bailey graciously went, and was given a seat at the guest table, but was not called upon to speak until all the regular toasts had been concluded, and the party was about to break up at 2 o'clock in the morning. He contented himself with briefly offering a toast in honor of Mr. Bryan.

Mr. Chauncey F. Black, who was presiding, had an excellent opportunity to introduce Mr. Bailey in the middle of the evening, when Mr. Lipscomb of Virginia, who was down to speak and did not come, was reached on the program. The announcement that Mr. Lipscomb was absent was greeted by shouts for Bailey, and also for George Fred Williams, and Chairman Black, instead of calling on Bailey as another Southern man, said he thought it fitting that in the absence of the expected voice from the South, they should listen to a voice from the "rock-ribbed shore of New England," and introduced Mr. Williams, who said:

"If we are now called upon to consider the rights of men against wealth, it is because it was demonstrated in the last campaign that wealth does not understand its obligations to mankind. We would not limit the accumulation of wealth, but we would strike down the toll-gates that have been placed in the path of poverty traveling toward comfort. We cannot expect many of those who have left us to come back. There is no place in our ranks save for those who have hearts to feel for the suffering. We ask wealth today, not that it open its hand to charity, but its heart to human sympathy."

Mr. Williams closed by assuring his hearers that in New England the grip of gold is broken, and that she is as strong in the new Democracy as Arkansas or Missouri.

CENTRED AT GREVNA.

Turkish Troops Ready to Repulse Greek Invaders.

ELASSONA, April 14.—It is learned that the Turkish troops are now centred in a very strong force at Grevna, and the insurgents have little chance of advancing further. Seyfoullah Bey, the officer sent by Edhem Pasha to Krania to ascertain the exact situation in that locality, who is an ex-attache of the Turkish embassy in Athens, declares that he recognized among the insurgents near Krania, and between that town and the border, several Greek officers whom he had met personally in Athens. He also asserts that the Greek troops on the frontier made no attempt whatever to prevent incursions upon Turkish territory.

The Turks complain that the Greek troops are trying to provoke an attack. Yesterday a detachment crossed the frontier, and for a brief period occupied the monastery near Damasi, subsequently retiring. A communication has been sent by Edhem Pasha to the Greek commander, informing him that these tactics will be stopped by force if necessary.

ATHENS, April 14.—When the Boule, re-assembled today, the premier, M. Delyannis, introduced a bill granting the government a credit of 23,000,000 drachmai for the ministries of war and marine, and asked the house to expedite the passing of the budget.

Dealing with the development of the foreign situation, he declared that the powers had taken their stand on the principle of the integrity of Turkey, but up to the present had not expressed an opinion with regard to the proposals Greece had made for a pacific solution of the difficulty.

After dwelling upon the right of the Cretans to settle their own destinies, he declared that, in spite of all which had happened, Greece still hoped the powers would agree to a peaceful settlement. The situation on the frontier was not, he said, created by Greece, but by the strange policy of a state which by precipitate armaments had compelled Greece to assemble an army capable of coping with all eventualities and of defending the interests and honor of the country.

In concluding, M. Delyannis said the Greek government was doing its utmost to repair the imperfections inseparable from an army so hastily collected, and he hoped that in the course of a few days an army would be concentrated abundantly capable of doing its full duty to the country. (Loud cheers.)

Deputy Ralli, the leader of the opposition, thought that, in view of the existing circumstances, the time was not propitious to commence a debate upon the budget. M. Delyannis agreed with this suggestion, and said that tomorrow he would submit a vote on account for three months. The chamber then adjourned.

TO HUNT WILD HORSES IN UTAH.

It is rather surprising—as news from afar about home matters often is—to learn that a party of English sportsmen is coming over here this summer to shoot wild horses. Of these animals, somebody has told the eager Nimrods, there are at least two million galloping about the mountains of Utah, and such a nuisance are they to the inhabitants of the country that aid in decreasing their numbers will be gratefully welcomed. Once, according to the veracious narrative from which these facts are gleaned, as much attention on the ranches was paid to the rearing of horses as to that of cattle, and they were so valuable that to steal one of the animals was regarded as a crime worse than murder, but now the man who would round up a few hundred bands of these animals and run off with them would be elected a Senator. The story does not state whether the horse hunters are coming chiefly for game, as benefactors to a helpless people, or because they have Senatorial aspirations, but coming they are, and there is no doubt they will have a lot of excitement before they go back.—(New York Times.

IN THE POTATO FIELD.

Level Culture Is Now Practiced by Leading Growers.

The faulty method of hilling potatoes still common with some growers is the occasion of an illustrated description of the two methods, hill and level culture, by Elias A. Long, in American Gardening. In his sketch the upper part represents the plants of a potato patch in their relation to the contour of the ground just after hilling up. Mr. Long writes:

It is this hilling up process to which I most decidedly object, because the disadvantages greatly outnumber the advantages thereof. First, there is the labor. The dotted line, a, is supposed to show the natural level, the hilling up involved raising the soil from below this line and heaping it around the plant above the ordinary level, no little job. Second, potatoes thus hilled suffer more from drought than is the case in flat culture. First the superficial area or surface exposed to evaporations is greatly increased. In order to realize this it is only necessary to compare the length of the dotted line, A, with that of the contour line, B, and yet, while the surface thus exposed to evaporation is greatly increased, quite an item with us here in the midst of very dry times, such increase does not count for anything in case of rain, for of course no more rain falls in a half acre hilled than on the same level. Then in case of a heavy, quick shower the tendency would be for the hills to shed the rain that falls over the roots into the bottom of the furrow to one side, where it would do less good.

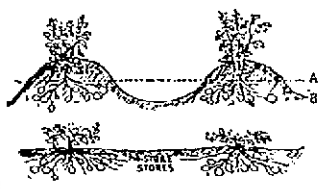
In the case of the potato patch here referred to in the hilling process, the soil between the hills, the surface in the bottom of the furrows as left by the hoe is hard and smooth. It differs widely from the space between hills of the level system, which I strongly recommend. Here the cultivation consists in keeping the surface between the plants loose and free to a depth of two or three inches. This is done by passing over the surface in small patches with the hoe; in large ones, with horse cultivator or scarifier. What the difference in the drought resisting properties of a hard, smooth surface and a loose, open surface, respectively, comes in, is a lesson which every gardener should well heed.

In potato culture the soil should be managed for conserving a maximum amount of moisture to the plants during the growing season. How to do this is to preserve the most natural course of culture indicated by the lower engraving. Then, by less labor, we retain a minimum area of surface from which to allow moisture to evaporate, and instead of a hard space between the plants, which rapidly loses its dampness, we have a well tilled surface, in which moisture in maximum amount is retained to the plants even in dry weather. The hilling process is unnatural in another respect. By drawing the soil against the plants three or four inches above the surface more or less of the leaves are buried, with loss to the plant.

MARKET AND EGGS.

Suggestions as to the Best Breed of Fowls for Profit.

The best breed of fowls to rear for the market or as egg producers depends upon locality, for while in some places one variety is deemed the best in others it would prove the reverse. For a market fowl the Brahmas and Cochins will under almost all circumstances prove the most desirable, they being less liable to disease, feathering up quickly, and can be bred to weigh, at from four to six months of age, eight to ten pounds. Another good table fowl is the Dorking cock crossed with the Brahma hen. The flesh of this cross is sweet and nutritious and acquires at early age the plumpness of the Dorking at maturity. There are other breeds, however, which are said to be desirable to rear for the table. Many claim that the French breeds of fowls are of this number, but this we very much doubt, as their flesh lacks the buttery, golden color that attracts the eye of the epicure. They may prove valuable as egg producers, but they lack many good qualities as a table bird. Dorkings are undoubtedly at the head of the list as table birds, but



HILLS VERSUS LEVEL CULTURE.

of late years have become so subject to disease that we question the feasibility of rearing them profitably for market in our changeable northern climate.

As egg producers the Hamburgs are claimed to stand at the head of the list. This claim we are prepared to dispute, for, as winter layers, we find that the Brahma, Cochin, Leghorn, Poland and Houdan stand relatively in the position here named. That the Hamburgs are good egg producers we admit, but that they are any better than a number of nonsitting fowls, so called, we deny. The richness and meatiness of their eggs are not to be compared with those of the Poland, Leghorn, Houdan or Brahma, and their eggs lack the size of those named. All things considered, we have no hesitancy in saying that for eggs we should name the Polands; for the table, Dorkings, and for early marketable chickens, Brahmas and Cochins.

A correspondent of Moore's Rural New Yorker who has had considerable experience in rearing fowls for profit, says: "The farmer's breed is the breed for profit. It consists of Brahma hens and colored Dorking cocks, the chicks from which are hardy, easily reared, grow fast and in four months, without extra feed, will dress four to five pounds each of fine grained, well formed, plump breasted, well colored flesh, fit for the table of any amateur or epicure, and always commanding a good price in the market. The hens from this cross are even better and more continuous layers than either pure Brahma or the Dorking, but if wanted to breed again the farmer must keep one coop separate of Brahmas—say a cock and two hens—and so also of the Dorkings, and thus yearly with the cross of pure bred birds, cocks of the Dorkings and hens of the Brahmas, keep up the 'farmer's breed for profit.'"

IMPRESSIONS OF THE CAPITAL.

The first note that strikes a visitor to Washington—that is, a visitor from the north—is that the South has been reached. Evidence of this is present on every side, and it continues to accumulate so long as the visit lasts. At the railway station, in the street cars, in the hotels, even the houses to which one goes, this note of the sunny south, with its polite and amiable people, and most of all, with its children of a former slavery, is ever present. That this should strike one on first coming is not so strange, but that the observant person who thinks about what is seen, should have this note always present in his mind, it matters not how frequent may be the visits, shows that it sounds true and has a certain kind of abiding melody.

It must not be understood that all that one sees in Washington is of the south. Fifth avenue, Chestnut street, Piccadilly and the Rue de la Paix have sent many of their best fashions to the American capital for the benefit of the people of wealth and fashion there. But these carefully clad people when they promenade keep themselves tiresomely near to Connecticut avenue and Scott circle. The others, the men with the wide-brimmed, soft-crowned hats, the men who punctuate their politeness with many graceful "sirs," they are everywhere. And glad are those who like an old-time gallantry to see them, too.

But there are others beside. For them we choose another paragraph, for fear of offense to those we admire most heartily. These others are the darkies. They, too, are everywhere. Always smiling, nearly always polite, they give the bit of color to the street scenes without which no town can be picturesque, none cosmopolitan. They are the household servants of the city, and in great measure the laborers as well. They are property-owners, too, and the chances are nine in ten when a tumble-down rookery is found staggering in a goodly company of mansions, that the owner of it is a negro—a negro of abnormal independence and foresight, or an unfortunate lame duck with a title that will not pass scrutiny. Yes, the first note and the abiding note of Washington is that it is the very south, with all that the south implies.—(Leslie's Weekly.

POTATO CULTURE.

Aroostook Methods Explained by a Maine Farmer.

There is a vast difference between the manner of cultivating potatoes in Maine from that practiced in the older sections of the country. A correspondent writing in the New England Homestead from Aroostook county tells all about this difference. Here is what he writes concerning the subject:

Most of the seed is planted with a planter, and soon after the plants appear in sight the horse hoe is started and about an inch of soil is thrown over the young plants. The object of this is to kill millions of weeds which have started. It also breaks the crust and commences to form the hill or ridge, as all potatoes are raised in drills.

If the seed was covered with the horse hoe, just before the plants break ground a pole about twelve feet long, with a chain fastened to each end, and forming a loop back of the pole, is drawn lengthwise of the rows by a horse attached to the middle of the pole. It will sweep four rows at a time and remove an inch or two of soil from the tops of the rows, which, together with the small weeds which may have started, is brushed between the rows. Then in a few days the horse hoe is used and a little dirt put over the potatoes. The cultivator is kept running. In this way work of keeping the weeds down is reduced to a minimum. Of course the machine drops the seed, but if covered with a horse hoe they must be dropped by hand, and in doing it many farmers and their sons have become expert. A half-bushel basket is slung by a strap around the neck and under the left arm. With the left hand in the basket and used in passing the seed to the right hand, the seed is deposited in the row in almost a steady stream.

The Homestead, while reporting plenty of old potatoes in sight, in contemplating price possibilities during the remainder of the crop year, says: "It must not be forgotten that farmers in many sections are feeding potatoes to live stock very liberally. Furthermore, that with the advent of warm spring weather more or less rot in stored stocks is discernible. In a word, while the outlook is not bright for any early material advance it is impossible that supplies may be become exhausted sooner than suggested by all classes of testimony."

Electricity for lighting bicycles and wagons is produced by a small generator attached to the frame of the vehicle, near the rim of one wheel, against which it is pressed when light is wanted, a spring guard preventing the generator from turning too fast.

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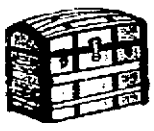

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Acme Coffee Pots at 35c., 45c., 60c., 77 and 84c. each.
Double Boilers at 75c., 88c., $1.23, $1.30 and $1.49 each.
Pie Plates at 10c., 12c., 13c., 16 and 18c. each.
Sauce Pans (cov.) at 34c., 41c., 63c., 67 and 73c. each.
Sauce Pans (uncovered) at 12c., 14c., 17c., 20 and 23c. each.
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Fry Pans at 25c., 30c., 37c., 42 and 48c. each.
Tea Kettles at 50c., 64c., 70c., 78 and 90c. each.
Deep Oval Cake Pans at 23c., 28c., 34c., 40 and 45c. each.
Bread Mixing Pans at 56c., 62c., 70c., 84 and $1.04 each.
Deep Pudding Pans at 11c., 15c., 22c., 23 and 26c. each.
Improved Tea Pots at 39c., 42c., 46 and 50c. each.
Shallow Stew Pans at 19c., 23c., 27 and 30c. each.
Deep Stew Pans at 24c., 28c., 34 and 40c. each.
Mountain Cake Pans at 10c., 20 and 22c. each.
Jelly Cake Pans at 11 and 15c. each.
Muffin Pans at 49 and 67c. each.
Corn Cake Pans at 54 and 75c. each

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Wash Boilers at 85c., 90c., $1 and upward.

Rebecca Teapots for 11c., 16c. and 18c. each.

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PATENTS BY NAVAL OFFICERS.

Has the Government Any Claim Upon Them?

A bill has been introduced in the Senate and referred to the committee on naval affairs, providing for the use by the United States of devices invented by its naval officers while engaged in its service, and covered by letters patent. In common with section 7 of the amendments to the patent statute, to which we referred in our last issue, the present bill is the outcome of an inquiry made by the committee on naval affairs into the question of the prices of armor plate supplied for vessels of the navy. In its present form it shows several important modifications of the original draft, and Senator Chandler is to be congratulated on having proposed in this bill a just and conservative solution of a difficult question. The provisions of the bill are as follows: "Whenever, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Navy, the public interests require the use in the naval service of any invention or discovery covered by letters patent issued to any officer of the navy, whether retained in his ownership or assigned to others, said secretary shall proceed to use said invention or discovery in the manner and to the extent required by such naval service, and such royalties and compensation as may be equitably due such officer, considering all the circumstances connected with the making of the invention or discovery, and especially all facilities in originating, working out, or perfecting the invention which the officer may have enjoyed by reason of his official position, may be recovered by suit brought by said officer in the Court of Claims. Said court shall make rules for the trial of such cases, conforming as far as may be with the rules established by the Supreme court for the practice in courts of equity, and all cases shall be determined within one year from the filing of the petition therein, unless, in the discretion of the court, upon sufficient cause shown, the time is extended. The Secretary of the Navy is hereby prohibited from making any contract or payment for the use of any patent taken out by any naval officer."

The inquiry by the naval affairs committee was too lengthy to allow of our making any detailed reference to it at present. It turned chiefly upon the history of the Harvey and other patents for the manufacture of armor plate; the relations of certain naval officers to these patents and their use by the navy; and the question of certain contracts for armor which had been made by the Secretary of the Navy without previous advertisement and competition. The record of the inquiry and the concluding recommendations of the committee seem to carry a color of unfriendliness to the patentee, at least so far as he may "become a burden upon the government." If such unfriendliness was shown, it was because of a misapprehension of the true relation of the government to the patent system, and of the intrinsic value of the patent to the government, considered as a user. For it is certain that the government will never adopt a patented invention unless it is of the opinion that, all things considered, it will be a gainer thereby. The fact that it is willing to pay a royalty is surely sufficient proof that the patent is not in any sense a burden, and it is certain that the payment of royalties can no more justly be termed a "burden upon the government" than the fulfillment of any other financial obligations for which a valuable equivalent is given.

In the case of the Harvey patents, which figured so prominently in the investigation, it transpired that Mr. Harvey's first patent, taken out in 1889, was for making a steel suitable for tools; that, at the suggestion of Commander Folger, he applied his hardening device to the manufacture of armor plate; that the consideration of his application was expedited at the request of the Secretary of the Navy; that, as the result of contracts made with the Harvey Steel Company, it received $90,056 as a royalty on armor plates used up to July 19, 1892, and a royalty of half a cent a pound on any additional plates that might be used. Such, in brief, is the history of the government's connection with the Harvey patents. To an impartial reader it can simply suggest that the Navy Department was desirous of using a valuable device, and that it paid only a reasonable amount for the privilege. No doubt $96,056 is a large sum of money, considered by itself; but it sinks into insignificance in comparison with the enormous benefits which accrued to our navy when it adopted Harveyized armor for its ships. Face-hardened armor gave to our battleships an efficiency which was unapproached by any navy of the world, and raised our prestige to as high a position as it held during the naval operations of the civil war.

The question of the use by the government of devices invented by its naval officers is complicated by the fact that such officers enjoy special facilities for experimental work, and that the invention of a naval officer may be due as much to the extraordinary opportunities afforded by his official position as to his own individual ability. In this respect he has a material advantage over the civilian inventor, and it is only natural and just that the government should be in a position to determine the amount of royalties and compensation which are due such an officer.

As we have already said, the present bill is admirably adapted to cover the case. It is relieved of a certain fatal clause which was carried by the previous bill introduced by Senator Chandler during the last Congress. This clause declared that "hereafter no patent shall be issued to any naval officer without the written approval of the Secretary of the Navy"—a restriction which, for obvious fundamental reasons, would have effectually barred the passage of the bill. The provision for the recovery of all claims for compensation in the Court of Claims, the rules of trial being made in conformity with the rules of practice in courts of equity, will commend itself as being the most satisfactory and constitutional method of dealing with such cases. It safeguards the interests of the government without interfering with the rights of naval officers under the patent laws.

Another commendable feature of the bill is the clause which requires that all cases shall be determined within one year from the filing of the petition therein. This enables the government to make immediate use of a valuable invention—as it might wish to do in time of war—and at the same time secures an early settlement of the claims of the inventor for compensation.—[Scientific American.

MEMORIAL WINDOWS IN TRINITY CHURCH.

Those who attend the services in Trinity Church Sunday will see, not only the ancient building looking in better condition than ever before, in the present half century at least, but three new memorial windows, which have been placed in position during the week. These are memorials to the late LeRoy King, the late Mrs. Sarah Swan Whiting and the late Mrs. John H. Davis. They are handsome types of American and English ecclesiastical art, the King window having been made by Armstrong of New York, and the Whiting and Davis windows by Clayton & Bell, well known English designers.

The King window, with the chancel, has been put in by the members of the King family as a memorial of the late LeRoy King, for many years senior warden of Trinity. It occupies the space at the eastern end of the church, and is typical of the resurrection. The central figure is of the Christ, with the two Marys at his feet on either side, while above is a group of angels' heads. The groundwork is in the deep rich blue, which is the prevailing feature in modern ecclesiastical window design, and the figures in neutral shades, draped in white. At the bottom of the window, within a wreath of laurel leaves and on an opalescent ground, are the words, "I am the Resurrection and the Life" and on either side the words, "In memory of LeRoy King, Feb. 22, A. D. 1857. Dec. 5, A. D. 1895."

The Whiting and Davis memorials occupy the two central windows on the north side of the church. The Whiting window, which is the more easterly of the two, is in the neutral tints of English windows, with a figure of a woman, representing the mother of Mary, the blessed virgin, holding the holy book. The border is of the conventional ecclesiastical design, and across the centre is a band with the words, "Audite Ergo Mulieres Verbum Domini," "Hear therefore, ye women, the word of God." Beneath the figure is the title in Latin:

"Sancta Anna, Mater Mariae, B. V."

and beneath that the inscription:

"In Loving Memory of Sarah Swan Whiting. Died at Newport, June 6, 1894."

"And her children arose and called her Blessed."

The window is erected by the children of Mrs. Whiting.

The second window of the two is erected by Mr. John H. Davis in memory of his wife, who was a daughter of Mrs. Whiting. The central figure represents Mary, the mother of Jesus, who carries in her hand a spray of lilies. The band across the window contains the following Latin sentence: "Ecce Ancilla Domini Fiat Mihi Secundum Labor Tuum." The title beneath the figure is as follows:

"Sancta Maria, Beata Virgo."

The inscription reads:

"In Affectionate Remembrance of Amelia Whiting Davis. Died June 6th, A. D. 1896."

"This window is dedicated by her husband, John Hagy Davis, A. D. 1896."

AN ATTRACTIVE COMBINATION.

An exceedingly charming combination of colors and fabrics is shown in this dressy costume. Silver-gray poplin is employed, the trimming consists of four-inch bands of cerise velvet, which alternate with tucks of the fabric to form the blouse bodice. Strips of the velvet are laid over the shoulder seams and end in loops over the top of the sleeves. The ends of the velvet are laid in points, and held in place by four silver buttons. Frills of white lace form a vest effect. A frill of the same lace

is set in the top of the standing collar. Tabs of the poplin, trimmed with a ruffle of cerise velvet baby ribbon, are set at the sides of the standing collar. Baby ribbon is also used to edge the sleeve caps, the vandykes at the end of the sleeves and the front of the skirt. Between these vandykes a ruffle of lace is visible. The fitted sleeves are laid in groups of three tucks.

The hat is of black straw, with white silk canvas laid in graceful puffy folds. Bunches of cerise-colored velvet geranium blossoms are placed on both sides and under the brim at the back.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Mrs. Alex. Barret has returned from Europe.

—Mr. Frank Foster's condition is improving.

—Mr. and Mrs. Sedgwick of New York are spending a few days here.

—Mr. W. S. Lawton is making improvements to his Seaside market.

—Colonel and Mrs. Addison Thomas are at the Hotel de la Tremoille, Paris.

—Mr. Joseph Tuckerman and Mrs. and Miss Wells have returned to New York.

—Pay Inspector Bellows, U. S. N., is convalescent and will soon be on duty again.

—The T. M. Seabury Company announces an Easter opening in Fall River this week.

—Mr. W. Fitzhugh Whitehouse and his son arrived here from New York last night.

—Mr. Duncan A. Hazard is a candidate for the position of clerk of the supreme court.

—Master James A. Easton gave an entertainment last evening in honor of his birthday.

—The funeral of the late Theo T. Moran was held in New York this morning. Mr. Moran's cottage here was being put in order for early occupancy.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure.

THE BEST FOR THE COUNTRY.

Let's hope for the best for the country,
whatever the powers may be:
The birds still will sing in the blossoms—
the rivers dash on to the sea;
The storm feel the flush of the rainbow,
however the thunders may fall;
The same sun is shining in splendor—the
same God is over us all!

Let's hope for the best for the country;
there is joy for the night and the day;
The ringing of bells in the cities and dells
—sweet-singing our sorrows away;
There are stars for the gloom of the midnight,
however the shadows may fall;
The same skies are bending above us—the
same God is over us all!

Let's hope for the best for the country:
here's Spring with her banners unfurled—
The breath of the showering blossoms that
are blown by the winds o'er the world;
The seed that climbs high to the harvest,
and musical voices that call;
The world's in the light of the glory of the
God that is over us all!

—[Atlanta Constitution.

FANCIES.

Maude—Why do you call your own mother your stepmother?

Claude—She was a ballet dancer.—[Truth.

Professor in physiology class—Can you tell me which is the olfactory organ?

Student (unprepared)—No, sir.

"Correct."—[Life.

"Say stranger! when you seed my pardner and the mule down the trail, wuz they headin' this way?"

"Yep—but they was goin' t'other way."—[Truth.

In Musical Germany. Opera Singer (to the railroad porter)—I'd like to give you a dime, but I'm sorry to say I haven't any change with me.

Porter—Oh, just sing me quick 10 cents' worth!—[Fliegende Blätter.

"What did Noah live on when the flood subsided and his provisions in the ark were exhausted?" asked a Sunday-school teacher of her class. "I know," squeaked a little girl, after the others had given up. "Well, what?" inquired the teacher. "Dry land."—[Chattanooga Times.

"How long is it going to take to get through with this case?" asked the client, who was under suspicion of housebreaking.

"Well," replied the young lawyer thoughtfully, "it'll take me about two weeks to get through with it, but I'm afraid it's going to take you about four years."—[Washington Star.

"Now between you and me, darling," he began as he sat with his arm entolding her waist.

"George," she interrupted, "I wish that you would be a little more precise in your words. How can there be anything between you and me? There isn't room." and she snuggled up still closer.—[Boston Herald.

Magistrate (to woman charged with drunkenness)—You must pay a fine of five shillings.

Prisoner—Sure, then, I've but two shillings in the world.

Magistrate—Very well; you must go to prison. If you hadn't got drunk with your money, you'd have had enough to have paid the fine.—[Comic Home Journal.

PERSONALS.

....Mrs. U. S. Grant has written a book. It is the home story of General and Mrs. Grant as it has never been told before.

....Kate Partington, the actress, who won fame in the role of Topsy when "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was first dramatized, thirty-five years ago, and who has been playing the same part ever since, announces her intention to leave the stage.

....George D. Meiklejohn, who was yesterday appointed assistant secretary of war, has served two terms in Congress, representing the Third district of Nebraska. He was also a member of the legislature and lieutenant governor of the state. He has been chairman of the Republican state committee. Mr. Meiklejohn has been practising law since 1880.

....Jefferson Levy, owner of "Monticello," Jefferson's old home, has written to William J. Bryan that he does not desire to part with the place. He assures Mr. Bryan that it will be open to visitors at all times. Mr. Bryan had written Mr. Levy asking if he would convey the home to the national government, the state of Virginia, or some association like that which controls Mt. Vernon. When questioned about the matter, Mr. Bryan said: "I appreciate Mr. Levy's desire to retain possession of the property, which has been in his family for many years. He has kept "Monticello" up at his own expense, and feels a just pride in the possession of such an historical place. His refusal to part with it, of course, puts an end to any plan of raising by subscription a sufficient fund to purchase it."

NEWPORT CONCLAVE'S ENTERTAINMENT.

The rehearsals of the men who are to take part in the musical extravaganza to be given for the benefit of Newport Conclave, No. 39, Knights of Sherwood Forest, in May, are progressing very satisfactorily under the direction of Messrs. F. A. Fredericks, D. J. McGowan and W. A. Deplitch. All the marching and drills are under the personal supervision of Mr. McGowan, Mr. Deplitch has charge of the burlesque and comedy, and the entire musical part of the production is under the direction of Professor Fredericks. Owing to the severe storm last Friday the first rehearsal for the women's chorus will be held this evening at Music hall. An energetic committee is at work perfecting the arrangements. Some of the best local talent has been secured, with a chorus of forty voices. The full Naval Station orchestra will furnish the instrumental music.

The program will consist of an operatic first part, introducing the opening chorus from "Mikado," with original words written for the occasion by Professor Fredericks. Mr. A. H. Swan will introduce for the first time Professor Fredericks's new song, "Old Narragansett Blue," assisted by the Gounod quartet and the chorus. The second part will consist of scenes from the "Pirates," "Chimes of Normandy" and "Faust;" a sextet from "Lucia di Lammermoor," with specialties by Miss Hayes and the Gounod quartet, and scenes from "1492" by twelve young women, with fancy skirt and step dancing by Lottie Rife, Nellie Burke and Louise Quarry. The third part will be devoted entirely to burlesque and comedy.

WM. R. HUNTER & CO.,
Real Estate and Insurance,
57 Bellevue Avenue,
And F. G. HALL & CO., 434 Fifth avenue, N. Y.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

EASTER, 1897.
Russia Calf, Russet Vici, Kangaroo Calf and Patent Leather
BALMORALS, LATEST STYLES, $3 A PAIR.
Seabury Co.
214 THAMES STREET.

Easter Offerings!
Before purchasing your Easter shoes call and see our spring styles.
Everything we have is the latest out. Goods and prices sure to please you.
CHAS. W. NORTH, Prop'r,
88 BROADWAY.

$3 Crawford Shoes.
Nothing but the best calf stock used in their make up.
NORMAN,
100 Thames Street,
NEWPORT AGENT.

THE PILOT.
We have received our immense stock of fine SPRING GOODS:
Ladies' very fine russet, the latest style, from $1.50 up.
Men's high grade russet and vici kid, the newest style, from $1.50 up.
Great variety in misses', boys' and children's shoes.
A BARGAIN,
FARMERS' waterproof 3 sole red grain leather shoe at $2 a pair.
BICYCLE SHOES.
Pilot Shoe Store, 211 Thames Street.
Daily News Building. E. T. FREICHEL, Prop'r.

TWO BARGAINS.

72 pairs
Ladies' Fine Dongola flexible sole, $2 Boots, in button and lace, on the new cottage opera last—a fine, soft, stylish shoe,
TO CLOSE $1.50 A PAIR.

36 pairs
Ladies' Vici Kid Welted $3 Boots; lace and button, two styles, elegantly made and finished throughout—an up-to-date dress boot,
TO CLOSE $2.25 A PAIR.

Standard Shoe Store,
140 Thames Street.

BEAUTIFUL SKIN
Soft, White Hands with Shapely Nails, Luxuriant Hair with Clean, Wholesome Scalp, produced by CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest, for toilet, bath, and nursery. The only preventive of inflammation and clogging of the PORES.
Cuticura
SOAP is sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.
"How to Purify and Beautify the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," mailed free.
BABY HUMORS Itching and scaly, instantly relieved by CUTICURA REMEDIES.

WE ARE LOW PRICED.
People attracted to other stores are simply amazed when they visit us and learn our money-saving prices.
Scotch and English cheviots—all the new tans, browns and olives—Suits, $8.47, $9.90 and $15.
TOP COATS.
English covert cloths, guaranteed to wear 5 years, $8.47, $10 and $12. Largest and best assortment of men's pants, that cannot be duplicated for the price in Newport.
GLOBE CLOTHING CO., 201 & 203 Thames St.
CHEAPEST CLOTHIERS IN R. I. J. O. MAHONEY, MANAGER.

Ben-Hur Cycles
have arrived. Model 26, ladies' and gentlemen's, the wonder of the cycle shows at Chicago, New York and Boston, and wherever shown. The finest cycle the world ever saw. Call and see it at my new salesroom,
241 THAMES STREET,
The largest cycle store in the city. Repair shop at old stand, 99 Thames street. The largest and best repair shop in the city. All work promptly attended to. Prices the lowest.
GEO. W. SMITH, - - - Machinist.

"IVER JOHNSON."
An Honest Wheel at an Honest Price.
A wheel that is never seen in department or dry goods stores. Built on sound mechanical principles by mechanics of long experience. No better wheel made.
BAILEY & CO.,
Machinists, - 17 Mill Street.

Hartford Bicycles, 1897 Pattern,
REDUCED FROM $75 TO $60.
This wheel is the equal of any except the Columbia.
G. G. & A. H. POPPLE, 134 Bellevue Avenue.
Catalogues mailed on application.

BICYCLES.

Victor Bicycles.
The only company that will insure your life for $5,000 against accidents caused by parts of wheel being made of stampings, sheet metal or case hardened bearings, is the Overman Wheel Co.
WM. H. HENDERSON,
SUCCESSOR TO
Whitten Cycle Co.,
3 TRAVERS BLOCK.

Eclipse Wheel
Stands the Test.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN TESTIMONIAL
THE BALL CUPS WILL CUT GLASS.
Prices still $55 and $100 for the Eclipse all wheels.
I have on hand a few second-hand machines but little used.
C. F. D. Fayerweather, Jr., Agent.

Arctic Ice Co.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL ICE.
This company is prepared to furnish ice of the best quality and in any quantity desired.
Prompt attention and delivery by experienced drivers. Telephone connection.
OFFICE, COMMERCIAL WHARF.
JOHN H. GREENE, Supt.

WHY
use shells loaded with fine blasting powder,
WHEN
we load them for $2.00 a hundred with "Hazzard's rifle powder."
AT SOUTHWICK'S.
Telephone.

Seed Potatoes.
CHOICE STOCK.
RAISED ESPECIALLY FOR SEED.
Improved Bobbins's Potato Planter.
Ohittenden and Stockbridge Fertilizers.
GRASS SEEDS.
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A. A. BARKER,
162 & 164 BROADWAY.

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PERRY HOUSE,
WASHINGTON SQUARE.
Leading hotel in the city. Open all the year. Completely renovated and refurnished. First-class in every respect, with all modern improvements. Rates $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50 per day, according to location. Rates to parties by the week or month. For further information regarding rooms, etc., address
WM. S. O'BRIEN, Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOUSE,
BATH ROAD.
Open all the year round.
Winter rates from Sept. 15 to June 15.
American and European plan.
Catering on shortest notice.
Steam heat. A. BENZELIN, Prop.

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We buy and sell all first-class
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
We receive accounts of Banks, Bankers and Corporations, Firms and Individuals on favorable terms.
Letters of Credit,
We also buy and sell Bills of Exchange on, and make cable transfers to all points; also make collections and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., LONDON.

BLAIR & CO.,
BANKERS,
33 Wall Street, - - - New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Travelers' Letters of Credit.
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
11, 13, 15 & 17 Broad Street, New York.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders for securities executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit account subject to check at sight. Act as Financial and Transfer Agents for Corporations.
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£ FOREIGN EXCHANGE. £
Exchange on all parts of Europe for sale at current prices. London Correspondents, Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co., Paris Correspondents, Messrs. Drexel, Harjes & Co. Foreign money bought and sold; also mutilated currency and silver.
A. S. SHERMAN, Merchants Bank.

FUN MAKING

and health making are included in the making of HIRES Rootbeer. The preparation of this great temperance drink is an event of importance in a million well regulated homes.
HIRES
Rootbeer
is full of good health. Invigorating, appetizing, satisfying. Put some up to-day and have it ready to put down whenever you're thirsty.
Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

PRINTING AT DAILY NEWS JOB OFFICE.

NEWPORT DAILY NEWS AND THE NEWPORT JOURNAL.
T. T. PITMAN, PROPRIETOR.
Office, 207 Thames Street.
News, $6.00 a year. Journal, $2.00

TELEPHONE CALLS.
Business Office, down stairs, 6417-2
Editorial and Reportorial Rooms, up stairs, 6417-3
Publisher's Residence, 24 High St.

The Newport Journal contains the best matter in the Daily News each week, and will be sent anywhere in the United States, postage paid, for $2 a year in advance. Requests for change of address should give old address as well as the new.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements, without special position, $1 a square for the first insertion and 25 cents for each continuance. Ten lines, or less, nonpariel type (or five-sixths of an inch) make a square. Advertisements of five lines or less are taken at about one-half these rates. A discount is allowed on all advertisements ordered in the Daily for more than one week, or when both papers are used.

Yearly or Term Advertisers are limited to their immediate business, are guaranteed but five insertions in a week, and are allowed twenty-five changes a year. Electrotypes will be used without extra charge if solid metal; "wood backs" cannot be used with safety to the press.

Advertisers using both the daily and weekly papers receive a discount on the combined rates and gain the advantage of distinct classes of readers, no person reading both the daily and weekly. The Journal goes among people who read no other local paper.

PRINTING.

The News has six steam presses and has a large and well-appointed job printing office.

Newport Daily News

THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1897.

THE MOON AND THE WEATHER.

Notwithstanding the well known facts of science and experience to the contrary, there are still many persons who think that the moon gives an indication of what the weather will be for the next thirty days. One of these weather prophets gravely informed the editor of the Daily News, as he looked at the new moon over his right shoulder, that the present April was to be a dry month, because the crescent was in such form that it would hold water and the hunter's horn could be hung upon it, sagely remarking at the same time that he never knew the sign to fail. But, unfortunately for the seer, thus far the month has had much more than the usual number of rainy days, and the rainfall is excessive rather than diminished.

Of course it is impossible to uproot prejudices and superstitions like this when once firmly established in some minds, and so there are doubtless many who still regard the new moon as a harbinger of what is to follow in many directions. Not many years ago it was by no means uncommon to hear farmers talk of planting their crops according to the face of the moon. Nor would it do to kill hogs without reference to this guidance, lest the pork should shrink in the barrel or in the pot. Similar superstitions have long existed as to the cutting of timber, the planting of certain seeds, and various other processes of every-day life.

It is not so strange that the "poor Indian," who "sees God in the cloud or hears him in the wind," should be a victim of such a delusion as that civilized man should also bow down to this delusion.

As a matter of fact, there is not the slightest proof whatever of the correctness of this popular opinion, any more than there is of the traditional line storm, which has come down to us from somewhat remote ages and from less cultivated peoples. In a recent article by Professor I. H. Northrup that gentleman raises the question: "Have we any certain effects of the weather caused by any change of the moon?" To the inquiry he replies:

"If in every case, or nearly every case, fair weather or foul occurred at the changes of the moon, then it might be claimed that they were caused by the phases of the moon; but this does not happen one time in a hundred. These facts settle the matter. Let any farmer register the weather every day for three years, and he will not wait a single day for the 'right time of the moon' to plant, cut fence posts, or kill hogs, lest the pork should shrink in the pot."

The writer then goes on to say: "But now let us look at the moon! It is a globe without water, atmosphere or light of its own. Its light is from the sun, reflected to the earth, and entirely destitute of heat. A thermometer of extreme sensibility has been employed to test the matter. The bulb of the thermometer was placed in the focus of the collected rays of the moon from a large concave mirror, with no sensible effect. The light of the sun, collected to a focus by the same mirror, would melt and evaporate gold.

"Let any man, even if he knows but little of astronomy, look at the subject in a plain, practical manner. The moon revolves around the earth in a little more than twenty-seven days. Its orbit is between the earth and the sun. When the sun sets about 6 o'clock, and the moon sets at the same hour, we do not see it, as it is between us and the earth. The moon sets the next night about one hour after the sun sets, is fifteen degrees above the horizon, and we see a portion, a small rim, the crescent, which is the new moon. The next night, at the same hour, it is a little higher, and we see more of the illuminated portion, and we see more every night till one half of the illuminated portion is visible, and this is the first quarter, a change of the moon. So it passes on, showing more and more illumination, till when it rises in the east, just when the sun sets in the west, being directly opposite the sun, we see a full, round orb, which is another change of the moon.

"What has there been in all these changes to affect the weather? The moon from new to full, rising one hour later each day, showed a larger area of light, increasing every hour. Why, when the illuminated portion reaches one quarter, there should be a change in the weather any more than the day before, when it is a little less, or two days after, when it is a little more, passes human comprehension. The moon moves around the earth regularly in a prescribed path, showing all these phases from age to age, as the hour hand of a clock passes from 12 to 12 again, and it would be just as reasonable to say, when the hand reaches three, which would be the first quarter, that there would be a change of weather in the house."

It may not be regarded as very important whether men adhere to these superstitions or not, but to do so is certainly not to their credit as close observers or persons of general intelligence. To still hold to such opinions is simply to look for effects without any cause and to hold to theories which are contrary to the established facts of science and observation. In other words, to continue to adhere to these "old wives' traditions" or old men's follies is not the best evidence possible of the advance which the present generation is supposed to have made over the past ages.

CONFISCATION.

The proposition of Senator Chandler for the government to take possession of the iron works of Carnegie and others and run them for a season at least, is clearly in the nature of confiscation of private property for what the Senator believes to be for the public good. The complaint against the proprietors of these establishments is that they are not willing to make a bid for the manufacture of armor plate for our warships under the limitations and restrictions imposed. In other words, the proprietors say they cannot afford to manufacture and deliver the goods on the terms named, inasmuch as the government fixes an upset price far below what has been customarily paid.

It is quite possible that the manufacturers could do the business and make a profit at what the Navy Department is willing to pay, but that has nothing to do with the case. In this country nobody can be compelled to make and deliver goods by force of law, especially in time of peace. It is well said that if property rights mean anything, they mean that, with the exception of the emergency of war, the property of a man is his to keep and use as he pleases, so long as that use does not antagonize or jeopardize the rights of others. A man may own a factory and lawfully refuse to manufacture goods for any person who will not pay him the price he demands. It could be said with equal logic to that displayed by Senator Chandler that a man who runs a grocery or clothing store must sell his goods for what his customers are willing to pay him; otherwise they are legally privileged to seize his stock and help themselves on their own terms. Senator Chandler should bear in mind that the government has no more rights than the individual. Only in times of war, when the absolute safety of the nation depends upon it, is the government justified in doing what Chandler proposes to do in times of peace.

The Springfield Republican, which is always careful in its criticisms, says: "General Martin's plight is a sad one, and all the world may now see that his usefulness as chairman of Boston's police and license board is at an end. The scheme of his sons for manufacturing 'Pearl Hill lithia water' out of a spring on the family land in Dorchester, and forcing the liquor dealers to buy it, was scandalous in the extreme, and nothing was mended by General Martin's dramatic declaration that he proposed to stand by his boys until death. The evidence of the Martins establishes the necessity for the father's retirement from his official position. It is only a question of how this shall be brought about."

Now that the Greater New York bill has been passed over Mayor Strong's veto, an attempt is to be made to induce Governor Black to interpose his objections and thus delay if not defeat the passage of the bill altogether. The governor has named a day for a hearing, and it is said that many of the most prominent business and professional men in the city will be heard on that occasion. Their arguments will doubtless be much the same as those which convinced Mayor Strong that it should not become a law. What effect these may have on the governor cannot be foretold, but even if a veto follows, the legislature may pass it over his protestations, and probably will.

The report of the proceedings in the case of General Martin, chairman of the Boston police board, reveals numerous scandals, but apparently fails to connect them with the commissioner himself. It is pretty evident, however, that the general has at least one "bad boy," who made the most of his opportunities by trading on his father's name and official position. The wonder is that all this could have occurred without the general's knowledge, especially as he is supposed to have gained largely, financially, by the irregular transactions.

It was rather hard on Secretary of the Treasury Gage that he was saved from a vote of censure from the Senate by only a single vote. Some have interpreted this as a test vote, or equivalent to it, on the tariff bill itself, but it is scarcely that. It shows, however, the way the wind blows, and is likely to blow when the storm is at its height.

The war between Greece and Turkey goes merrily on in spite of the expostulations, commands and entreaties of the great powers, which have heretofore supposed they controlled the situation. It must be a rude awakening to find themselves playing second fiddle to Turkey in the concert, and out of tune at that.

Tomorrow is Good Friday, and the day in commemoration of the crucifixion will be observed by the Roman Catholic and Protestant Episcopal churches with great interest, and more or less by all other churches throughout the country.

It is shown that the inventory of the Boston municipal printing plant is all right, but it is found that the goods are not all there.

Councillor Allen of Governor Wolcott's staff, like candidate Bryan, has taken to the lecture platform.

APRIL DAYS.

The Best Month to be Born in, for Nature Starts with You.

Our April, at its best, is a bright, laughing face under a hood of snow, like the English March, but presenting sharper contrasts, a greater mixture of smiles and tears and icy looks than are known to our ancestral climate. Indeed, winter sometimes retraces his steps in this month and unburdens himself of the snows that the previous cold has kept back; but we are always sure of a number of radiant, equable days—days that go before the bud, when the sun embraces the earth with fervor and determination. How his beams pour into the woods until the mould under the leaves is warm and emits an odor. The waters glint and sparkle, the birds gather in groups, and even those unwont to sing find a voice. On the streets of the cities, what a flutter, what bright looks and gay colors! I recall one pre-eminent day of this kind last April. I made a note of it in my notebook. The earth seemed suddenly to emerge from a wilderness of clouds and chilliness into one of those blue sunlit spaces. How the voyagers rejoiced! Invalids came forth, old men sauntered down the street, stocks went up, and the political outlook brightened.

Such days bring out the last of the hibernating animals. The woodchuck unrolls and creeps out of his den to see if his clover has started yet. The torpidity leaves the snakes and the turtles, and they come forth and bask in the sun. There is nothing so small, nothing so great, that it does not respond to these celestial spring days, and give the pendulum of life a fresh start.

April is also the month of the new furrow. As soon as the frost is gone and the ground settled, the plow is started upon the hill, and at each bout I see its brightened moldboard flash in the sun. Where the last remnants of the snowdrift lingered yesterday the plow breaks the sod today. Where the drift was deepest the grass is pressed flat, and there is a deposit of sand and earth blown from the fields to windward. Line upon line the turf is reversed, until there stands out against the neutral landscape a ruddy square visible for miles, or until the breasts of the brown hills grow like the breasts of the robins.

Then who would not have a garden in April? to rake together the rubbish and burn it up, to turn over the renewed soil, to scatter the rich compost, to plant the first seed or bury the first tuber! It is not the seed that is planted; any more than it is I that is planted; it is not the dry stalks and weeds that are burned up, any more than it is my gloom and regret that are consumed. An April smoke makes a clean harvest.

I think April is the best month to be born in. One is just in time, so to speak, to catch the first train, which is made up this month. My April chickens always turn out the best. They get an early start; they have rugged constitutions. Late chickens cannot stand the heavy dews, or withstand the predaceous hawks. In April all nature starts with you. You have not to come out of your hibernaculum too early or too late; the time is ripe, and, if you do not keep pace with the rest, why, the fault is not in the season.—(John Burroughs.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

A message has been by the President to Congress, urging it to make suitable provision for adequate representation of the United States at the Paris exposition. Following is the text of the message:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: I transmit herewith, for the consideration of the respective houses of Congress, a report of the Secretary of State, representing the appropriateness of early action in order that the government of the United States may be enabled to accept the invitation of that of the French republic to participate in the universal exposition to be held in Paris in 1900.

The recommendations of this report have my most cordial approval, and I urge upon Congress such timely provision for this great international enterprise as will fittingly respond to the widely testified wish and expectation of our inventors and producers that they may have adequate opportunity again, as in the past, to fortify the important positions they have won in the world's competitive fields of discovery and industry. Nor are the traditional friendships of the United States and France and the mutual advantages to accrue from their enlarged commercial intercourse less important factors than the individual interests to be fostered by renewed participation in a great French exposition, especially when it is remembered that the present display is projected with a degree of completeness and on a scale of magnificence beyond any of the European exhibitions that have marked the close of the century.

It is proper that I should emphasize the need of early action, for, if the present session pass without suitable provision being made, the postponement of the matter for nearly a year longer could not but operate greatly to the disadvantage of the United States, in view of the elaborate preparations already making by other governments, and of the danger that further delay may result in an inadequate allotment of space to this country, as well as an incomplete organization of the American exhibits.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

Executive Mansion, Washington, April 14, 1897.

The report of Secretary Sherman, which accompanied the message, urges that, if the United States is to be fittingly represented, steps should be taken to insure such representation by making the necessary appropriation. He says:

"The purpose of the government of the French republic now is to make the forthcoming exposition the most notable of the century, in order to fittingly round the history of an era in which such international displays have filled a most important part, by bringing the nations together in the interests of commerce and of friendship. Recalling not only the prominent part taken by the United States in such enterprises heretofore in foreign countries, but also the cordial interest shown by the French nation and people in our own Columbian exposition at Chicago, it is desirable, and, indeed, imperative, that provision be now made commensurate, not alone with the records of the past, but with the unparalleled scale upon which France proposes to conduct this new exposition."

An appropriation of $350,000 is recommended by the Secretary.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS are forbidden trusting any one whatever on my account as I will pay no bills of their contracting after this date.

ROBERT L. DRING.

April 14, 1897.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that The Tivoli Baking Company of this city has made an assignment to me of all its property for the equal benefit of those of its creditors who shall present their claims to me within three months from this date. All persons having claims against the said Tivoli Baking Company are requested to present them to me within such time and all persons indebted to said company are notified to pay them at once.

J. STACY BROWN, Assignee.

Newport, R. I., April 13, 1897.

CITY OF NEWPORT.

NOTICE TO LIQUOR DEALERS.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF POLICE,
April 9, 1897.

NOTICE is hereby given to applicants for liquor licenses that no place not already licensed will be allowed to open for the new license year until in possession of their certificate of license issued by the License Commissioners.

Also that no applicant for license by transfer will be allowed to do business until their application has been granted by the License Commissioners.

Also that no slot machine or other device for gambling will be allowed in any licensed liquor place in this city, and all liquor licenses will be expected to comply with the requirements of the Board of License Commissioners.

H. E. REED,
Chief of Police.

INSTRUCTION.

Prof. IA Louis, of Boston,
Organist & Musical Director St. Joseph's Church, Teacher of Piano, Organ, Voice Culture and Singing (Italian Method).
Studio, 131 Broadway. Hours, 10 A. M. till 9 P. M.

HARRY K. HOWARD,
Teacher of Violin and Cornet
COR. SPRING AND CHURCH STREETS.

Alfred G. Langley, A. M.,
PRIVATE TUTOR,
Piano Instruction and Accompanying.
1 School Street. Call from 1:30 to 3 P. M.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY OPENING!
April 8, 9 and 10.
Latest Spring Styles.
A. A. WATSON. 31 CLARKE STREET.

Miss Katherine M. Hayes
Will have her second spring
OPENING of MILLINERY
Saturday, and Monday and Tuesday
Of next week, at her parlor.
276 1-2 THAMES STREET.

M. E. Tobin,
48 Washington Square,
Opposite State House.
Correct Styles in both Imported and Domestic Creations
Will be displayed
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 8 and 9.

THE BICYCLE That can be bought for a song is generally priced much too high.
Always remember that you run no risk, either bodily or financially, if you ride the old reliable
Stearns, Crescent and Tourist.
These makes represent the best that money can produce
E. GRIFFITH, 158 THAMES STREET.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 15, 8 A. M. For New England—Rain; northeasterly winds, becoming variable.

FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY.

BOSTON, April 15, 8 A. M. For Boston and vicinity—Rain; clearing Friday afternoon or night; variable winds.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

Today's storm is confined principally to Atlantic and Gulf coast sections. There is a moderate depression in the barometer on the middle Atlantic coast, the pressure averaging about 29.84 inches. The rainfall north of Virginia is light to moderate in amount, but in the interior of the Gulf states heavy rain has fallen, the reporting stations having amounts bordering close to an inch. Another depression is advancing eastward from Lake Superior, and may join this on the coast. In any event the conditions are favorable for the present weather to be prolonged. Generally fair and cooler is the predominating indication in western districts. The temperature changes are not decided, however, and freezing weather is found only in extreme northern sections. The storm covers nearly all of New England, although in northern and interior parts the rain is hardly appreciable as yet.

J. W. SMITH,
Local Forecast Official.

LOCAL CONDITIONS.

April 15.	7 h	12 h	14 h
Temperature.	50	60	
Barometer.	29.85	29.80	29.77
Wind.	SW	SE	S
Weather.	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy

MINIATURE CALENDAR.

THURSDAY, APRIL 15.

Sun rises.....5 h 02 m
Sun sets.....18 h 26 m
Moon sets.....3 h 48 m
Length of day.....13 h 24 m
Day's increase.....4 h 20 m
High water.....5 h 51 m; 18 h 09 m

FRIDAY, APRIL 16.

Sun rises.....5 h 00 m
Sun sets.....18 h 27 m
Moon sets.....4 h 14 m
Length of day.....13 h 27 m
Day's increase.....4 h 23 m
High water.....6 h 39 m; 18 h 53 m

SATURDAY, APRIL 17.

Sun rises.....4 h 59 m
Sun sets.....18 h 29 m
Moon rises.....— h — m
Length of day.....13 h 30 m
Day's increase.....4 h 26 m
High water.....7 h 24 m; 19 h 39 m

Moon's Phases.

Full Moon, April 17, 1 h 25 m, W.
Last Quarter, April 23, 10 h 48 m, W.
New Moon, May 2, 15 h 46 m, W.
First Quarter, May 9, 16 h 37 m, E.

NEW TODAY.

[NO OLD ADVERTISEMENTS LISTED HERE.]

Wanted—Man; 4th page.
To Let—Room; 4th page.
G. H. Carr—Books; 5th page.
Wanted—Upholstering; 4th page.
Horses, etc., at Auction; 5th page.
Robert L. Dring—Notice; 4th page.
Henry Bull, Jr.—For Sale; 4th page.
Wm. J. Underwood—Notice; 5th page.
Ira Wilbur, Jr., & Co.—Cigars; 5th page.
Hass Exhibition of Plants, etc.; 4th page.
A. C. Linders Moth Proof Bags; 5th page.
Assignee's Notice (Tivoli Baking Co.); 4th page.
G. G. & A. H. Popple—Hartford Bicycles; 3d page.

Changes of advertisements should be sent in the night before, or early on the day of issue to insure insertion.

TO LET.
Cottage of twelve rooms, all conveniences, corner of Thurston avenue and Broadway.
HERBERT L. DYER,
Corner Bellevue Avenue and Bath Road.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—Situation as upholsteress; recovers furniture, makes drapings, slip-covers, cushions, etc. $1 per day; less by week or month. E. Andrews, 229 E 48th street, N. Y. City.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—In small private family, competent, neat young woman for cook and plain laundry work; best of references required. Apply at Mr. Willard's, Mile Corner.

WANTED—Hustling young man of good address who wants to make some money to handle our new dollar adding machine in four southern counties of R. I. Our men everywhere are making money with it. J. W. Beckmann, Manufacturer's Agent, Smith Building, Pawtucket, R. I.

WANTED—First class plain cook. Apply with references at 86 Rhode Island avenue.

TENEMENTS, ROOMS AND BOARD.

TO LET—To a small family, lower tenement on Clinton avenue, near Broadway. For particulars address Box 23, Daily News Office.

TO LET—Furnished room (steam heat, modern convenience) in Mayer's building. Inquire Box 21, Daily News Office.

TO LET—One of the best stores on Thames street. Inquire at Mercury Office.

TO LET—Furnished, eleven-room cottage, stable and wind-mill, at West Ferry, Jamestown. Apply to Daniel Watson, 289 Thames street.

TO LET—Two-story cottage with nine rooms, 10 Kay street; modern conveniences. Apply at 21 Kay street.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.

TO RENT—Private house for summer months; 11 rooms, including kitchen, bathroom, laundry and stable. Apply by letter to Box 18, Daily News Office.

FOR SALE.

CALIGRAPH TYPEWRITER,
In good order, for sale. Price $25. Box 19, Daily News Office.

FOR SALE.
The YOUNG ESTATE on Broadway consisting of large dwelling, fine stable, and 15,304 square feet of land. Apply to
CHARLES B. MARSH. 155½ Broadway.

FOR SALE.
Cottage off Broadway, central; improvements. Desirable lot on Gould street.
Two estates on John street.
CHARLES B. MARSH. Agency 155 Broadway.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.
Of either Black Langshan or White Plymouth Rocks, can be obtained of Joseph L. Chace, Turner's road, Middletown, at 50c. per hatching.

LADY'S BICYCLE FOR SALE.
Victor, 1895, 26-inch wheel, in good condition. Will be sold at a bargain. Inquire at 15 Summer street.

Horses for Sale.
Sound and well broken, weight from 1,050 to 1,300. Apply to Daniel J. Buckley.

CITY STEAM LAUNDRY CO.,
220 THAMES STREET.
You are cleaning house—Send all your carpets, etc., to us. We will do them promptly and well.

GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHTING APPLIANCES.
Electric Bells, Burglar Alarms, Speaking Tubes, Telephones, Gas Engines for Power Purposes, Heating Apparatus and General Repairs and Alterations.
PHILIP F. CONROY,
151 THAMES STREET.

FOR SALE.
The "Young Estate"
On Broadway. Dwelling, stable and 15,000 square feet of land.
INSURANCE,
Little or much, and all kinds.
HENRY BULL, JR.,
197 Thames Street.

LARGE EXHIBITION
—OF—
Plants and Cut Flowers
TOMORROW
At Hass's, 234 Thames St.
ALL ARE WELCOME.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.
Barred Plymouth Rocks.
Light Brahma White Leghorn Cross.
White Wyandottes.
$1 per setting. $4 per 100.
Black Langshans $2 per setting.
J. E. KLINE, Indian Avenue, near Third Beach.

EDWARD P. MARSH,
Undertaker and Embalmer
101 Thames Street.
RESIDENCE Everett Street.
TELEPHONE At Office and Residence.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The stock market opened lower, with Sugar, at 112¾; Chicago Gas, at 82; Burlington, at 71¾; Rock Island, at 62½; St. Paul, at 72¾; Louisville & Nashville, at 45¾; and Western Union, at 80½.

10:10 A. M.—Trading was in moderate volume at the outset and lower prices generally prevailed, the extreme concessions being made. Chicago Gas, however, was a feature and rose on heavy purchases U. New York Central was also in demand and gained a slight fraction.

11 A. M.—The selling movement became more general and was most severe in the coalers and high priced industrials. Chicago Gas turned to its advance and receded a point, and noteworthy losses were scored in various shares. The bears operated rather confidently and offered round amounts of Sugar and Chicago Gas for effect on the general list. The heaviness of the London market was used by the traders to create selling of the international shares. The Grangers displayed a stubborn front but ultimately lost a fraction. New York Central also became markedly weak after its initial rise and broke ½.

Noon—Money on call, nominally at 1½ @ ¾ per cent; prime mercantile paper, 3½ @ 4 per cent; exchange, firm with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.87½ @ ⅞ for demand and $4.86½ @ ⅞ for sixty days; posted rates, $4.88½ @ $4.87 and $4.88 @ ½; commercial bills, $4.85¾; silver certificates, 62 @ ½; bar silver, 62; government bonds, firm; new 4s, reg. and coup., 112½; 5s, reg. and coup., 114. The stock market lapsed into semi-stagnation, neither the bulls nor the bears seeming disposed to take the initiative in shaping values, which consequently held steady at about the low point, except for Chicago Gas which showed a recovery. The fluctuations in the railways were unusually narrow and speculative interest generally centered in the specialties. The fact that the London stock exchange will close tonight over the Easter holidays and that the local exchange will suspend business for Good Friday, tended to make traders quite cautious in extending their lines for either account.

NEW YORK, April 15.

	Noon.
Atchison	10¼
Erie New	12¾
Erie First preferred	29
New Jersey Central	11¼
Northwestern	101½
St. Paul	72¾
Texas Pacific	8½
Union Pacific	5½
Southern Railway	7⅞
Southern Railway preferred	25¾
Kansas & Texas	11
Leather	6⅝
Leather preferred	35
U. S. Rubber	15½
U. S. Rubber preferred	65¾

A. O'D. TAYLOR,
Real Estate Agency, 121 Bellevue Ave.
SUMMER COTTAGES AND VILLAS, in and around Newport and Jamestown—all prices—$300 to $7,000. Very good ones at $500 to $1,500.
STORES FOR BUSINESS. On Bellevue avenue, Catharine street, John street, Prospect Hill street, Bath road, etc.
SPECIALTY—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE. Close to Bellevue avenue—well suited for a home or for a private boarding-house, $6,750.

DIED.

WAGNER—In this city, 14th inst., Matthias Wagner, in the 64d year of his age.
The funeral will take place from his late residence, 21 Clarke street, Friday, at 10 o'clock.
GAMMELL—Suddenly, at Dover, England, 1st inst., Elizabeth Amory, widow of William Gammell of Providence.
Funeral from the Church of the Messiah, Providence, Friday, April 16, at 2:30 P. M. Burial private. It is requested that no flowers be sent.
BARKER—In Tiverton, 14th inst., Benjamin Barker, in his 75th year.
PALMER—In Little Compton, 12th inst., Loring Palmer, in his 75th year.
SAWYER—In Fall River, 11th inst., Robert H. Sawyer, in his 75th year.

ROBERT C. COTTRELL, Undertaker and Embalmer, 322 & 324 Thames street. Residence, 104 Mill street. Telephone at office and residence.

Add 20 drops of Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters to every glass of impure water you drink.

That Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and relieves a vast amount of suffering is not a theory but a well known fact.

Tours to Washington and Old Point Comfort.
Royal Blue Line personally conducted tours leave March 26, April 2 and 20 and May 4. Parties leaving April 2 and May 4 spend five days in Washington; rate $25 from Boston. Tours of March 26 and April 20 spend three and one half days in Washington and one day at Old Point Comfort and Fortress Monroe, rate from Boston $20.50. Tickets cover every expense including accommodations at best hotels, side trip to Mount Vernon, visit to Philadelphia and privilege of stop-over in New York. Proportionate rates from other points in New England. Independent tickets good any date at reduced rates. Illustrated Itinerary on application to A. J. Simmons, N. E. A., 211 Washington St., Boston.

Tour to Washington and Old Point Comfort.
Tuesday, April 20. Delightful tour to Washington and Old Point Comfort via Royal Blue Line; three and one-half days in Washington; trip to Mount Vernon; one day at Old Point Comfort and Fortress Monroe; visit to Philadelphia; privilege of stop over in New York. Every detail first-class; $20.50 covers every expense. May 4. Tour to Washington with five days at the National Capital; rate $25. From Newport $1 less. For illustrated itinerary call on or address A. J. Simmons, N. E. A., 211 Washington Street, Boston.

UNFURNISHED HOUSES FOR RENT

Summer street,	$400
Mann avenue,	400
Bliss road,	400
Thurston avenue,	300
Half house, Rhode Island avenue,	350
Half house, Everett street,	300

IN FURNISHED HOUSES we have a list from $300 to $7,000.
We would particularly mention one on Cranston avenue for $400, and one on Powell avenue for $600.
All matters connected with buying, selling and renting real estate attended to and satisfaction given.
SIMEON HAZARD,
Real Estate Rooms, - 94 Broadway.

NEWPORT NURSERY COMPANY
OFFERS A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Trees and Shrubs
FOR SPRING PLANTING.
We offer most of the NEW and RARE sorts, including Herbaceous plants, Roses, Rhododendrons, Azaleas, Andromedas, Hypericums, Irises, Lilies, Hydrangers, Vines and Climbers.
Also fine specimens of English Hollys grown in Newport without protection in winter, and so proven suited to our climate, the New Lilacs, and other recent importations.
When desired will contract to lay out and plant estates large or small under the supervision of one of Newport's well known gardeners. Everything warranted as represented. Seaside planting a specialty and with plants grown in seaside exposures.
Apply for further information to Richard Gardner, Superintendent, on the premises, Vernon avenue, or address Newport Nursery Company.

CITY STEAM LAUNDRY CO.,
220 THAMES STREET.
Carpets, Carpets, Carpets to Clean.

The Sanitary Protection Association
OF NEWPORT, R. I.
The association furnishes to its members, at a nominal cost, a skilled examination of their premises to ascertain if the plumbing, drains, etc., are in a good and healthy condition.
For further information apply to
MR. CREIGHTON WITHERS,
Secretary and Consulting Architect.
Telephone connection. 22 Bellevue Avenue

THE GOVERNOR'S ESCORT.

How Shall Rhode Island be Represented at the Grant Exercises?

[Special despatch to the News.]

PROVIDENCE, April 15.—In view of the action of the senate yesterday, in cutting down the appropriation for the governor's escort at the Grant monument exercises from $5,000 to $1,000, Governor Lippitt was today looking about for unexpended balances of funds which may be available for the use of the militia. An appropriation of $2,000 is made available for the governor each year, for the entertainment of guests of the state and similar purposes. There is a precedent for the use of this fund for such a purpose as the governor's escort to New York. The fund now amounts to $2,600. There is also an appropriation of $8,000, which was made a few weeks ago for a representation of the state at the Tennessee exposition or for any other celebration before May 1. Whether the Grant monument exercises can be called a celebration is a doubtful point, but the governor evidently has this fund in contemplation.

There seems to be a feeling at the state house today that the senate amendment fixing the appropriation a $1,000 will not meet the approval of the house, and there is now a plan to introduce in the legislature tomorrow a resolution appropriating a sum of money to send to the Grant monument exercises all the officers of the state encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, the past department commanders and the first four officers of the twenty-seven posts of the state, which would leave out the militia, except the members of the governor's personal and general staff and the two Providence companies who have voted to go on their own account. This plan seems to meet with the approval of many members of the General Assembly.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Newport County Jail Commission Favors a New Building.

[Special despatch to the News.]

PROVIDENCE, April 15.—In view of the Masonic ceremonies at Pawtucket, it was not expected that there would be a quorum in either branch of the General Assembly today. The senate, however, secured a quorum and held a brief session. Governor Lippitt was about the state house but not in the senate chamber, and Lieutenant Governor Allen presided.

Senator Read, chairman of the committee appointed to investigate the condition of the Newport county jail, presented its report. He referred to the fact that the jail was erected in 1772, and said that the Marlborough street front is in a good state of preservation. The interior shows evidence of weakness, the ceilings and walls being cracked and warped; the floors settled and unsteady, the window sashes and frames weather-beaten and shaky, the cells in bad condition, the ventilation poor, and sanitary arrangements entirely lacking. In view of these facts the commissioners believe that repairs would be useless. If the state is to maintain such an institution in Newport county, the commission recommends that the present structure be removed and a new building erected at a moderate cost, combining healthfulness, convenience and safety.

Senator Burdick of Newport, a member of the commission, introduced a resolution appropriating $20,000 for a new building, and the resolution was referred to the committee on finance.

The senate transacted a little other business and adjourned until Friday.

There was no quorum in the house.

$7,000 Damages for the Death of Her Husband.

PROVIDENCE, April 15.—The suit of Sarah Houghton against the Corliss Steam Engine Company was concluded today, when the jury returned a verdict of $7,000 for the plaintiff. Mrs. Houghton's husband was killed by an electric shock while working for the company in February, 1896, and she brought suit to recover $25,000, claiming that the accident was due to the neglect of the company.

Resignation of a New Bedford Pastor.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., April 15.—Rev. William F. Potter, pastor of the Universalist church, has tendered his resignation, to take effect July 1. The reason given is need of rest. Mr. Potter states that he has as yet no place in mind to fill as pastor.

Father Kneipp of Water Cure Fame Dying.

BERLIN, April 15.—Father Kneipp, well known throughout the world through his famous water cure, is dying at Worishofen, Suabia. He has been suffering from inflammation of the lungs, which, owing to his advanced age, is likely to prove fatal.

LONG WHARF TRUSTEES.

At the annual meeting of the trustees of Long wharf (and Public School) held Wednesday afternoon, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:

President—James C. Swan.
Secretary and Treasurer—John S. Coggeshall.
Auditing Committee—R. S. Barker, James H. Hammett.

The following compose the board of trustees: R. S. Barker, C. E. Hammett, Jr., B. H. Stevens, J. S. Coggeshall, J. H. Hammett, J. C. Swan, N. Underwood, E. P. Allan, W. K. Covell, Jr., B. B. H. Sherman, W. B. Sherman, W. A. Coggeshall, W. G. Stevens, T. P. Peckham, W. P. Sheffield, Jr., T. D. Stoddard, T. G. Brown, T. M. Seabury, W. H. Hammett, L. L. Simmons and J. H. Crosby.

IRIDESCENT GLASS.

A piece of glass may be made iridescent, according to a correspondent of London Engineering, by flooding with a dilute solution of silicate of soda, and allowing it to dry spontaneously in an upright position. Washing the plate in running water and again drying may bring out the colors more brilliantly, while blackening the back of the glass will render them gorgeous. The film adheres tenaciously, and can scarcely be removed except by etching.

COMMON PLEAS COURT.

A Little Discouraging to Intoxication in Public.

The court was in session again this morning, Judge Douglas presiding. The city solicitor's criminal cases had the right of way, and a case was actually tried in full. Nor were the jurors long in giving proof that the opinion of their intelligence, heretofore resting on appearances, was so well founded that it was a pity that their attendance should be compelled when there is so little to require their attention.

Before the trial began several other criminal appeals were disposed of. Of course the case against James M. Mead was again continued, although it had been marked for trial. The case of Daniel J. Coffey and that of Rose Williams were discontinued, costs paid. John J. Mahoney had paid part of his costs, and so instead of being sentenced (this case had been tried) he was granted a continuance, to be sentenced in June. The case against Josiah Murray, for assault upon his wife, there having been some difficulty about a child, was continued, defendant not being able to have his witnesses present.

This left one criminal appeal to be tried, and it was tried, William Hamilton of Newport being foreman of the jury. City Solicitor Sheffield appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Nolan for the defendant. The defendant was Michael E. Harrington, who had had an excursion down from Cranston on—a capias. Presumably he also came on some steam conveyance, such as cars or steamboat, or both. He presented somewhat of a noticeable appearance, in flowing locks and a thin, short full beard, while he seemed to be by no means in robust health. The charge was that of being a common drunkard in Newport, having been indecently intoxicated three times in the six weeks previous to February 10, 1897, which was the date of the warrant. He was tried and received a six months' sentence in the district court, from which he appealed.

The witnesses were his sister, Mrs. Dryer; Officers William F. Watson, Michael J. Conroy and Dennis McMahon, and Captain Garnett, to rebut whom the defendant offered himself, and one other witness who didn't help out a bit. The dates proved were January 17, February 2 and February 9.

Mr. Nolan, although apologizing for his presentation of the defense, in reality presented it for its full worth. The facts that his client does drink and has served time before, which came out, didn't help much. City Solicitor Sheffield argued for the state. The court made a brief charge, having first induced the jurors to stand—it certainly is strange that jurors so frequently need to be told to stand when the court rises to address them. He referred to the evidence of indecent intoxication in three public places, and once in the house of another person, where defendant had no more right to be intoxicated than on the street. An intoxicated person is likely to annoy other people, and it is an indecent spectacle for a man visibly intoxicated to walk the public streets. Incidentally there arose a question of police officers receiving fees, and the court had a little to say as to who may "commit" prisoners, but the matter of fees was given no weight in the case by the court's charge.

The jury went out at 11:05 and at 11:25 brought in a verdict of guilty. It then appeared that Harrington had taken exceptions, but he waived them and took his sentence. At the moment the state's representatives were not present to tell what they knew about defendant, and the court made the sentence one year at the state workhouse and house of correction.

At 11:32 court adjourned to 9:30 a. m. tomorrow.

SPRING WORK ON THE ROADS.

One of the steam rollers is at work on Ocean avenue and is doing very effective service in properly rolling the road bed, which is just now soft enough to be easily handled. As soon as the section between Bellevue avenue and the bridge at Cherry Neck is completed, the roller will be sent around to the other section; it is not sent across the bridge. This work of rolling these dirt and macadamized roads in the spring could not before be done, as there was but one roller, and that was busy on new roads. The work, however, is quite necessary, and its good effect will be apparent continuously. Those roads over which the roller has been put are now in good order for bicycles or carriages.

FOR A NEW COUNTY JAIL.

The commission appointed by the General Assembly to examine into the complaints concerning the Newport county jail reported to the senate this morning that it is in such bad condition that repairs would not be advisable and recommended the erection of a new building. A resolution appropriating $20,000 for this purpose was referred to the committee on finance.

STORM OVERFLOWS OR SEWERS.

To the Editor of the Daily News:

Dear Sir: Commodore Gerry's presentation of the position of the New York Yacht Club in regard to Newport's harbor, and the connection of its sanitary character with Newport's material interests, was so able and thorough, and evidenced such study and mastery of his subject, that anything more than to merely present, without comment, the petition of the Sanitary Protection Association would have been quite out of place; but it seemed not out of order to add the experience of a young yachtsman to whom the consequence of anchorage of his yacht, one single summer night, in an eastern harbor, in unsuspected proximity to what is commonly known as a sewer outlet, was several years of ill health and suffering, and possibly a physical deterioration through life. This was, unintentionally of course, somewhat misstated in the Daily News, or it may have been from careless expression on my part.

Of these sewer outlets, so-called, there are a half-dozen or more along the wharfage front of our harbor, with the number apparently on the increase, and Newport has been satisfied to consider them deprived of all detriment and threat to her health and to her material interests, by the very simple and easy expedient of calling them "storm overflows."

If, as the term indicates, these "storm overflows" come from the heavens, there would seem to be as great ignorance or disregard of sanitary conditions up there as with us here below.

If only, instead of its division into three conflicting municipalities, the whole island were the city of Newport, and could be brought under control of its unselfish intelligence, the sewage of Newport and its offal might be made to give to the whole island the fertility of a garden; but suggestion such as this will be laid upon the table until the advent of a political millennium.

A. B. ALMON.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure.

EASTER MUSIC.

The following musical programs have been arranged for the Easter services in the churches beside those already published in the News:

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH.
Morning Service 10:45.
Organ prelude, "Unfold, Ye Portals," from "The Redemption," Gounod.
Anthem, "Jubilate Deo," from the mass in M flat, Franz Schubert
Ascription, "Gloria in Excelsis," in B flat Dudley Buck
Response, "Our Father," Hartlett
Offertory, "The Blessed City," Robert Schumann
Organ postlude, Preludium and Fugue in E minor, J. S. Bach
Children's Service, 7:30 P. M.
Organ Prelude, "Jerusalem the Golden."
Anthem, "Come, See the Place Where Jesus Lay," Horatio W. Parker
Carols by the school.
Anthem, "The Magdalen," G. W. Warren
Organ Postlude, Priests' March, from "Semiramide," Rossini

Quartet—Mrs. G. A. Brown, soprano; Mrs. W. Black, contralto; Mr. N. T. Hollsen, tenor; Mr. H. M. Spooner, bass.

Mrs. T. W. Freeborne, organist and musical director.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

Easter day will be observed at St. John's by three services. The first celebration of the Holy Eucharist will be at 7:30 a. m., with morning prayer and sermon at 10:30, and a second celebration of the Holy Eucharist at 11. The church will be elaborately decorated with Easter lilies and cut flowers. Special music will be rendered at these services. The solos will be sung by Master Albert Jones, soprano; H. W. Rankin, tenor, and W. H. Schwarz, basso. The entire communion mass of A. J. Eyre will be given. The order of music follows:

Morning Prayer, 10:30 A. M.
Processional Hymn, No. 122, "Jesus Lives! Thy Terrors Now," H. J. Gauntlett
"Christ our Passover is Sacrificed for Us," (in place of Venite), Anglican Chant
Psalter, Psalms ii; lvii; cxi.
Te Deum, in B minor, Dudley Buck
"Jubilate Deo," (Chant in G), F. A. G. Ouseley
Holy Eucharist, 11 A. M.
Introit, Hymn No. 131, "Christ the Lord is Risen Today," Mozart
Communion Service in E flat, Alfred J. Eyre
Sermon, by the rector.
Offertory Anthem, "Christ is Risen from the Dead," C. Whitney Coombs
Recessional Hymn, No. 121, "The Strife is O'er," Palestrina
Evensong, 7:30 P. M.
Processional Hymn, No. 122, "Jesus Lives! Thy Terrors Now," H. J. Gauntlett
Choral Service, in G, Tallis
Psalter, Psalms cxviii; cxiv; cxviii.
Magnificat, in B flat, J. Baptiste Calkin
"Nunc Dimittis," in B flat, J. Baptiste Calkin
Anthem, "Christ is Risen from the Dead," C. Whitney Coombs
Hymn No. 111, "Christ the Lord is Risen Today," Mozart
Sermon, by the rector.
Offertory Anthem, "This is the Day," E. V. Hall, M. A.
Recessional Hymn, No. 121, "The Strife is O'er," Palestrina

TRINITY CHURCH.
Morning Service, 10:45 o'clock.
Processional, Hymn No. 121.
Christ our Passover, Tours
Te Deum in B minor, Buck
Benedictus in D, Field
Introit, I. Cor. xv: 57; II. Cor. v. 15, J. W. Gritton
Communion Service in C, Tours
Hymn No. 118.
Offertory, "Far Flames the Easter Morn," J. M. Lewis
Post Communion, Hymn No. 368.
Choral Evensong, 8 o'clock.
Processional, Hymn 112.
Psalter, Psalms 113, 114, 118.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis in C, Tours
Creed, versicles and responses, Tallis
Anthem, Acts xvii: 31; Ps. lxxxv: 10; I. Cor. xv: 57, Tours
Organ, Tempo di Minuetto, Driffield
Air for Soprano, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," Handel
Organ, Festive March in D, Stuart
Anthem, I. Thessalonians iv: 14-18, Edward Burnett

Quartet—Mr. I. P. Irons, tenor; Mr. H. H. Smith, baritone; Miss C. M. Gosling, soprano; Mrs. I. P. Irons, alto.

Mr. W. R. Boone organist.

IMPROVEMENTS AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

Yesterday bids were opened by Collector Slocum at the custom house for repairs to the building, the figures being as follows: Peter Knowe, $999; R. W. Curry, $1,049; J. D. Johnston, $1,155.89; Herbert Bliss, $1,348. The contract will probably be awarded to Mr. Knowe, the lowest bidder. The work will include the replacing of the tin roof on the building and the addition, the substitution for the wooden balustrade on the roof of one of sheet iron, the replacing of the large skylight over the postoffice, and the building of an ornamental iron fence, with granite coping, on the Thames street front, in place of the existing brick wall, which looks somewhat the worse for time.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—The flower stores are filled with Easter lilies.

—Mr. A. H. Lacasse of New York is here for the season.

—Carry has received the first whitebait of the season.

—There will be a German service this evening at the guild house on Poplar street.

—The reception to Rev. E. S. Kilpatrick, the new pastor of the Second Baptist Church, will take place this evening.

—Mr. E. B. Pillsbury, assistant superintendent of the Postal Telegraph Company, is here to arrange for the improvement of the local office. The contract was awarded today to McLean & Mason.

—A force of men is busily at work clearing the new land on which the Golf Club is to extend its links to have an eighteen hole ground. The preliminary clearing of the ground will occupy some time.

—Tuesday night John Mitchell, steward of the New Shoreham life saving station, had a "shock" which resulted in death within a few hours. The deceased had not been in the best of health, but was about his work as usual until 8 o'clock that evening. At midnight he was dead. Mr. Mitchell was the father of Mrs. R. J. Carry and Mrs. W. D. Rife of this city.

—At 7:45 o'clock last evening a still alarm was rung for a fire in the dump on Waite's wharf. The emergency company and reel No. 6 responded. The fire looked like a small affair and the reel was sent home. After the emergency men had found that the fire was more extensive than they thought a call was made for reel No. 7, and a second "still" was sounded at 8:16 for that piece of apparatus. The fire was finally extinguished.

—An ecclesiastical council will convene tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock in the First Baptist Church, to consider the propriety of ordaining to the work of the ministry Dr. George B. Peck of Providence. Delegates from thirteen churches are expected, and will constitute the council. If the council so orders, ordination services will be held in the evening, the services being open to the public.

DESCENT OF THE AIRSHIP.

I write under the stress of much excitement, for I can assure the Record's readers that the mystery of "the airship" is solved at last. This morning about 8 o'clock it lit in my cattleyard, frightening my cattle almost to death. The ship is about thirty feet long and is a strangely constructed craft, but the occupants were what astonished me most. There were ten human beings in the ship—three females and seven males. Their language I could not understand. I asked them where they were from, and they seemed to understand my question, for they all pointed toward the moon. Their appearance is much the same as that of inhabitants of Iowa. The women are without beards, and much resemble our women. To me these creatures represent the missing link, each one having a short tail. From what I could gather from them they seemed to think it very fortunate that they had steamed clean through the atmosphere of their own planet and had come to ours. Yours for truth.—[Despatch in a Western paper.

Cream Furniture Polish.
Will Remove Stains, Fill Up Scratches and Make Old Furniture Like New.
NO WAX. NO VARNISH. NO TURPENTINE.
Guaranteed not to injure the most highly polished furniture.
20c. A BOTTLE.
WALSH BROTHERS,
222 Thames Street.

Spring Lamb and Peas!
Absolutely the first Island lamb of the season.
Special sale on Saturday of my celebrated Spice Cured Corned Beef. Prices extremely low.
—AT—
ROONEY'S MARKET.

Easter Specials!
WHITE AND UNBLEACHED
TABLE LINENS
From 25c. to $2 a yard.
Napkins and Doylies.
CHENILLE TABLE COVERS,
Heavy quality, 1 1-2 yard square, at 95c. each.
LEVY'S,
76 Broadway.

TRY THE CELEBRATED
Rainmakers Cigar, 5c.
A FULL LINE OF
Foreign and Domestic Cigars, Pipes, Snuff, etc.
IRA W. WILBOR, JR., & CO.,
148 Thames Street, Newport, R. I.

WE HAVE A LARGE LOT OF
STRICTLY FRESH ISLAND EGGS,
7 dozen for $1.
FRESH SPINACH, KALE, LETTUCE AND RADISHES.
POINT MARKET.
T. Gladding & Son, Bridge & Washington Sts.

The Allen Restaurant,
120 THAMES STREET,
Newport, R. I.
MEALS AT ALL HOURS.
OYSTERS, CLAMS, SALADS, BROILED LIVE LOBSTERS, HOME-MADE PIES, BREAD, CAKES and Ice CREAM.
D. B. & J. T. ALLEN, Proprietors.
Telephone connection.

EYE COMFORT.
You may not think your eyes in a condition to make glasses a necessity. In many cases of slight defects, glasses are a luxury, aiding the vision and relieving the strain. A careful examination and honest advice is what I give you, besides adapting the frame to the face for comfort and appearance.
MUELLER,
Scientific Optician, Bellevue Avenue.

Time is Very Precious
Where your sight is concerned. If you have the least trouble with your eyes, delay may prove more serious than you imagine. You can have your eyes examined here without cost to you. If you do not need glasses we will tell you so.
Wilson, - Optician,
88 BROADWAY.

NOW IS THE TIME
To build up your system with a good iron tonic.
DR. HURLEY'S IS THE BEST.
THE HUB PHARMACY, 176 Thames St.
E. S. BLUMENKRANZ, Pharmacist.
Telephone.

DRY GOODS.
Kid Gloves!
Our importation for spring is now open and ready for inspection.
For quality, fit and wear, our gloves are unequalled.
We warrant every pair of gloves sold over our counters.
Wm. B. Sherman, Jr.,
204 Thames Street.

WE HAVE SOLD
DR. BOOTHBY,
"The Eminent Boston Surgeon,"
FIVE
Lovell Diamond Wheels,
For his own and family use. After looking the market over he considered the "Lovell" the most perfect wheel made. He is recommending them to his many friends and his large staff of nurses.
WHITFIELD TUCK DRY GOODS CO.,
Agents for Lovell Wheels.

A Bargain.
An upright piano, in perfect order, for $100 cash or $125 on instalments.
John Vars, 126 Thames Street.

CITY STEAM LAUNDRY CO.,
220 THAMES STREET.
Gentlemen's work—Shirts, 10c.; collars, 1½c.; cuffs, 3c. per pair.

A NEW LOT OF
DESIRABLE MOULDINGS
Just opened. Call and see them. Prices low and work satisfactory.
C. Banning's, 67 Broadway.

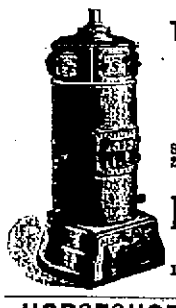
AGENCY FOR BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO. OLD STATEN ISLAND DYE HOUSE, ESTABLISHED 1840.

ODORLESS MOTH BAGS.

They last for years.
Room inside to hang garments without folding.
Air tight.
Absolutely dust proof.
Absolutely moth proof.
No odor about garments.
Articles can be removed and replaced instantly, and used without airing.
Size 24x48, 40c. Size 30x50, 60c.
COME IN AND SEE THEM AT
A. C. LANDERS'S,
167 THAMES STREET.

Music Hall,
248 & 250 THAMES STREET
Dancing and Banquet Halls:
Ample Ante-Rooms with all modern conveniences.
For terms and particulars apply to D. W. Sheehan, Wholesale Wines, Liquors, 18 to 20 Kinsley's wharf.

Coggeshall Farm EGGS.
LANDERS & PECKHAM,
143 THAMES STREET.

THE TRADES.

The Richmond Hot Water and Steam Heaters.
Speak for themselves. Over 250 now in use in Newport.
Barker Bros. & Co.
AGENTS,
138 Broadway.

HORSESHOEING, ETC.
HAVING PURCHASED the shop and good will of Mr. Lewis Skinner, on Perry wharf, I hereby notify the public that I shall carry on the business in connection with my present stand on Commercial wharf. All horseshoeing and jobbing promptly attended to at either place.
J. B. BACHELLER.

GODDARD & BARLOW,
PRACTICAL
Tinsmiths and Metal Workers,
REAR OF 102 THAMES STREET.
Work done at reasonable rates. Tin roofing and general jobbing.

HEATING
Steam AND Hot Water HEATING.
Also Plumbing, Electric Lighting and Gas Piping.
LINCOLN HAMMETT & Co.
71 Mill Street.

W. H. COFFIN,
Carpenter and Builder,
Langley's Wharf, Oppo. P. O.
RESIDENCE 28 BROADWAY.
Jobbing promptly attended to.

SMITH BOSWORTH & CO.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Doors, Sash, Blinds, Window Frames, etc.
WEST BROADWAY.

F. A. ALLAN, JR.,
Carpenter and Builder,
JOBBING A SPECIALTY.
Residence, 18 Farewell Street.
SHOP, 7 CALEB EARLE STREET.

Blue Stone
North River Blue Stone.
J. B. COTTRELL
Will furnish every variety of stone for monuments or buildings at short notice.
Warner Street, Opposite Cemetery.

T. P. CROWLEY,
Marine Railways.
Shipwright and Spar Maker,
Pile Driving and Dock Building,
NAPHTHA FOR LAUNCHES.
Yards—379 Thames St., and 132 Long Wharf
NEWPORT, R. I.

BOSTON HAIR STORE.
Having permanently located my business at
132 Broadway,
I desire a share of public patronage. Ladies will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock of goods, such as switches, wigs, curls, bangs and puffs, all of the best imported stock. Hair goods made to order. Also ladies' toilet articles in great variety. Special attention paid to dressing, shampooing and cutting ladies' and children's hair and bangs.
MISS F. E. FAYERWEATHER.
Ladies' Eclipse Bicycle on Exhibition.

FOUR AND A HALF DAYS.

Time Guaranteed for a New Atlantic Steamship Line.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, April 15.—The offer of an English syndicate, which is now being considered by the federal government, to inaugurate a four-and-a-half-day steamship service between Milford Haven, Wales, and Middle Milford, a port on the strait of Canzo, in this province, has placed the agitation for a Canadian fast Atlantic service in a new light. The syndicate claims that if reasonable financial assistance is guaranteed by the British and Canadian governments for the first years of the proposed service, four steamers will be constructed to cross the ocean in from four to four and one half days, and that considerable trade will be diverted from New York, Boston and other American ports.

The syndicate also claims that the United States mails would be carried via the new route. A letter from the Postmaster General of the United States, in reply to a question, is quoted showing the mail policy of the United States. He says: "The custom of this department is to use the shortest time between ports. A table is kept of all the sailings of the month, and on the showing of that statement a determination is made how the mails shall be forwarded for the following month. I know of no better plan to pursue. It settles itself that if this new line of steamers can make the voyage in four and one half days, it would have the preference."

The actual distance between Milford Haven and Middle Milford is 2,900 miles, as compared with 2,480 from Liverpool to Halifax and 3,130 from Liverpool to New York. Assuming the British government mail service grant to be $250,000, and the British admiralty grant to be $125,000, the syndicate says it is prepared to furnish this fast service for a Canadian subsidy of $350,000 a year, instead of the Canadian subsidy of $750,000 a year which has been already voted by parliament.

The time to be occupied from London to Middle Milford, via the route, is put down at four days and twelve hours, and the promoters are prepared to guarantee to the imperial authorities to take a regiment of troops in London and land them in Victoria, British Columbia, in ten days.

The promoters of the undertaking say that for practical purposes four days is the outside limit of the duration of the proposed Canadian mail service. They claim that the strait of Canzo offers the best accommodation as the terminus of an Atlantic service, both in respect of natural advantages and also in regard to the opportunities for improvements.

TWO CHANGES CONTEMPLATED.

Re-organization of the Dawes Indian Commission Probable.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The President has under consideration the question of reorganization of the Dawes Indian commission. There are five members, each of whom draws a salary of $5,000 per annum. For the present only two changes are contemplated, and these are expected to be announced this week. One of the appointees will succeed Mr. Cabaniss of Atlanta, Ga. There are many applicants, but no appointments yet have been determined finally. Ex Delegate Lynn of Oklahoma is being vigorously pushed for one of the commissioners.

Rhode Island Pensions.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Original—William May, Providence; Ferdinand R. Tisdale, Pawtucket; Charles H. Smith, Providence. Original, widow's, etc.—Almira A. Sweet, Anthony.

To Search for the Samaria.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15.—Revenue cutter Rush will be sent in search of missing ship Samaria. The Samaria left Seattle for this port twenty-five days ago and has not since been heard from.

THE OUTLOOK FOR SILVER.

The commission which President McKinley has appointed to visit Europe in the interest of bimetallism is composed of Senator Wolcott of Colorado, ex-Vice President Stevenson and General Charles J. Paine of Boston. Mr. Wolcott is a silver Republican, Mr. Stevenson a silver Democrat and General Paine a bimetallist. Apparently the commission, which will sail for Europe in May, is charged to go over the ground officially which Senator Wolcott but a few months ago travelled unofficially and as a personal representative of Mr. McKinley, who was not President when the former set out on his journey. Mr. Wolcott is said to be full of hope, and if this statement is true he must be of a very sanguine temperament. So well was Mr. Wolcott's relation to Mr. McKinley understood at the time, and so familiar are European statesmen with the experience of being sounded by unofficial emissaries, that it is hard to understand what can be learned by the commission that Mr. Wolcott did not ascertain.

On the other hand, it must be borne in mind that only that which is officially learned can become a matter of record so far as the government is concerned. The Republican party is pledged by its platform to do all in its power to promote international bimetallism. It must complete the record, and if the special commission reports that an international conference is impracticable, or if the conference is called and proves abortive, then the Republican party can point to the completed record as showing that is has done everything in its power to live up to its pledge, and that its failure was not due to lack of effort.

If Senator Wolcott is hopeful his hope must rest on information of which he has a monopoly; and if the report is true that he says the great commercial nations will agree to bi-metallism only on the condition that silver be placed on its commercial ratio it must be plain that as a free silverite he obtained information which could not be comforting. If the commercial ratio should be adopted by an international conference it would be no triumph for the free silverites but rather would establish the proposition of their opponents that silver has become in effect a commodity. On the rock of fixing the relation of gold, the precious metal, to silver, the commodity, all previous monetary conferences have split. In the present juncture there is nothing to the mind of the ordinary observer to encourage the belief that another conference would have a different result from that which has attended the labors of its predecessors, and there is much in the drift of events that distinctly discredits silver.—[Boston Transcript.

HOW AN ESKIMO LIVES.

Habits and Customs of the Dwellers in Arctic Regions.

In all the years since the exodus from Lapland the Behring strait Eskimo has clung to his primitive customs. He still lives in tents, though whereas formerly they were made from walrus hides or deer skins, in recent years he has substituted the more convenient drill or canvas, obtained from the whalers or trading stations. Six months, from May to October, he moves about the coast, fishing, hunting or wholly idle. The other six months are spent in his baraboras or dug-out. In April, when the ground with which his hut is covered on side and top begins to thaw and drip, he again takes to his tent on the beach, and immediately makes preparations for his seal hunt, which provides him with the staple foods—seal oil, blubber and meat—besides fur for clothing and for barter with the whaler.

Sealing being over he returns home and engages in fishing until whalers and other ships collect at Point Spencer, some time in June or July, when he again launches his omiak and departs for that place. Here he stays until the ships leave, fishing, trading or enjoying a general good time. In accordance with his industry he lays in a supply of sugar, flour, molasses, powder, lead, caps, knives, axes, needles, thread, etc. This done, he journeys into the lakes through Grantly harbor and finishes his fishing, returning home some time in October.

In these days an extended trading goes on among the Eskimos of the various districts. Deer skins and deer legs and sinews are brought over from East cape in large quantities and bartered for red fox skins, in great demand on the Siberian side. Ogorooks, or large sealskins from the Kotzebue sound, used for soles in the manufacture of their boots, are exchanged for powder, lead, tobacco and caps. Ivory and whalebone in great plenty comes from Indian point and King's island, and are traded off for tobacco, knives, calico, flour and the like. From Golovin bay and Norton sound come the mink, lynx, red fox, beaver and wolf skins, all in great demand among the Alaskans west and north of these two bays.

In the selection of a building site the strait Eskimo chooses a bank near the shore, with a gentle slope toward the south. Here he excavates, with his whalebone shovel, a place about ten or twelve feet square and about six feet deep. Level with the floor he digs a tunnel three and one half or four feet square out to the hillside, and here he sets up a driftwood inclosure with an opening at the top large enough to admit one person at a time. In all the long winter months, when the snow drifts keep the subterranean resident confined for weeks at a time, but little snow finds its way through this opening. Moreover, as the heat rises to the top little of it escapes through the tunnel.

The room thus excavated is studded closely with driftwood, of which there is always an abundance; a rafter is placed at each corner, reaching to a square frame or skylight in the center. This is covered with the intestine of seals or walrus, instead of glass. The spaces between the rafters are filled out with brush, whalebone, split logs or odds and ends of boards found along the beach. This thatch is covered with sod or loose ground, and the home is complete—a home, warm and comfortable, and one that offers no obstruction to the almost continual north wind from January to the middle of May.

As a rule no fireplace is found in these underground dwellings. But little cooking is done. The natives live on dry fish, stored up in summer, or on raw frozen tomcod caught through the ice by the women in the winter. This, with seal oil, blubber and seal meat, constitutes the entire diet. Knives, forks and spoons are unknown. The men find an excellent substitute in their first and second fingers, which they dip into the tray of seal oil and lick with gusto. The women use three fingers and the children all four.

For the young people of the family, or families—for they crowd into one hut as many as possibly can find sleeping room—a platform, six feet long, is constructed, the entire width of the room, midway between floor and ceiling. Here the boys and girls rest their limbs in months of slumber, the floor being reserved for the old folk. Upon entering the room the Eskimo carefully brushes from his clothing every particle of snow. Then, taking off his artiga, he sits nude to the waist, chatting until bedtime. Bedtime is any hour when the elders of the household feel like going to bed. When that time arrives, all clothing is removed and the family retire to their deerskins. Extreme filth troubles the Eskimo not at all. Vermin he rather likes than dislikes, although there is a limit to all things. When his artiga becomes unbearable he hangs it outside the hut on a cold night and the trouble is remedied.

The habits of these people vary considerably in different districts. Especially is this difference noticeable between the Alaskans living on the coast and those less fortunate confined to the islands. There is a distinct variation in appearance, habits, mode of building, construction of sleds and boats, manner of traveling, personal decoration and clothing. Whereas, on the mainland the Alaskans live in villages of one hundred or two hundred inhabitants, in separate one-room underground dwellings, on St. Lawrence island, for example, and elsewhere in the Behring sea, they live in large above-ground huts of an oval or round shape, the interior of which is divided by walrus hides into a number of sleeping apartments. In the centre is left a large living room, used as well for storage. This room has a fireplace in the centre, and the square frame in the roof is made removable. The fire is made some time during the day, and when a desired temperature is obtained the still-burning pieces of wood are thrown outside through the square hole in the roof; the smoke is allowed to escape and the fireplace in the floor is covered over with boards. Then no fire is made until the next day.

The growing importance of the Alaskan mines and the development of the country along the lines fixed by its principal industries have justified the experiment begun in 1891 by Dr. Sheldon Jackson of introducing the Siberian reindeer and instructing the Eskimos in the care of them. For long journeys across a desert of snow dog trains will not answer. Not only is their progress slower than is that of the reindeer, but they cannot carry, in addition to their own burdens, enough food for a long stage across country. With the reindeer it is different. After covering from fifty to ninety miles in a day—twice or thrice the distance to which a dog team is equal—the deer may be turned out at night to seek their own fodder under the snow. More than that, with such a reindeer herd as Siberia has, the natives of Alaska would have resource of food and clothing of which they now are in so bitter need.

It was Dr. Jackson's experiment that was responsible for the writer's taking ship at San Francisco, June 4, for Alaska. He was bound for the United States reindeer station at Port Clarence, where he was to have in charge the breeding and care of the reindeer and the instruction of the natives. On the morning of July 9 the brigantine rounded Point Spencer and anchored in the harbor where the whaling fleet rendezvous. Fifteen miles more completed a journey of 3,185 miles, and brought the party, after thirty-five days' confinement, to the reindeer station. The adventure that introduced us to the country illustrates the superstition, as well as the vengefulness, of the ordinary native.

After all the supplies for the station had been lightered in, on the evening of July 17, we were aroused from sleep by the cry that our brigantine was drifting inland, forced by a heavy southwest wind. The best efforts of the sailors were of no avail. While from the shore came the noise of drums beating and natives yelling most horribly, our vessel was driven on the beach. We escaped as best we could, by means of a rope secured on shore) by the anchor, and just in time, for as the last man got away the royal stays parted and the foremast toppled into the sea.

Next morning a sore-eyed Alaskan, with swelling chest, strutted bravely before us. He himself had done the mischief, he announced, and had asked of one of us on board ship a gift which had been denied. He had had his revenge. He was a big doctor. He had drummed us ashore.—[Letter in Chicago Record.

NEVER SAY DIE!

A Lesson for Today from the Ancient Greeks.

"I should think they would have been ashamed of themselves!" abruptly ejaculated a rather severe New England woman, of the Spartan type, on coming out from a lecture in one of the Harvard courses last week, a lecture mainly made up of translations from Homer's Odyssey, with comments on them. "Think who would have been ashamed of themselves?" demanded the gentleman at her side, not exactly catching on. "Why, those Greeks! Whenever Ulysses got caught and dragged into a cave by a Cyclops, he wailed and wrung his hands in agony; and as for his sailors, at every mishap they took to weeping on one another's necks as though their hearts would break. Think of Nelson and a crew of British tars going on in any such cry-baby fashion as that! Then the Greek gods! Wound one of them with a spear, and straightaway he begins to bellow with the pain, like a bull, till the whole battlefield resounds with his roaring." "True," replied the gentleman, "but then they were always up and at it again, like heroes, weren't they? While suffering with the keenest intensity and giving free vent to outcry to show how like the deuce it hurt; none the less, did it ever stop them?" "No, perhaps not," answered the lady; "but, anyhow, I despise such men, and their gods worse yet. I don't call such creatures brave."

Very evident was it then that, at the judgment seat of this severely Spartan New England woman, Achilles, Ajax and Agamemnon could have looked for small quarter as human heroes, or Apollo, Mars and Minerva as even third-rate deities. Any ordinary neighbor of her own who could go through with an ulcerated tooth or a sharp attack of colic without a wry face would have seemed to her far more worthy of the muse of Homer than such weaklings. To command her respect, give her rather the Huron Indian brave, who, when his enemies were torturing him by kindling a fire on the pit of his stomach, cried out jeeringly that if he had one of them down, he would not use such green, sappy wood, but something instead that would make real live coals and bite in. Just here was where she and Homer differed; and vastly interesting would it have proved to adjourn to a spiritualistic seance at which she and the blind old bard of Chios' rocky isle might have had the matter out on the spot. Homer, perhaps, might have surpassed her in majestic roll of blank verse, but hardly in sharp incisiveness of speech. Meanwhile, the seance would have furnished a most improving typical exposition of the great historical ideals of manhood prevailing among widely separated ages and nationalities.

In the south of Europe of today, just as in Homer's time, great epoch-making statesmen, like Cavour, renowned heroes, like Garibaldi, and consecrated revolutionists, like Mazzini, weep publicly in days of distress, tearfully embrace and kiss brother officers and brother revolutionists on parting, and writhe and groan under wounds; in fine, make an open and unabashed use of the white cambric pocket-handkerchief, such as would lead the severely Spartan New England woman to say she should think they would be ashamed of themselves. Yet they do not feel a bit ashamed. They would not know what the estimable lady meant by saying: "Then you ought to be!" What! ashamed of their natural feelings. Even should she quote to them the example of her favorite Spartans, they would answer: "The Spartans were brutes, and not men; mere prize fighters, all brawn and no brains. Did they ever, like the Athenians, produce a Sophocles, a Pericles, a Phidias, a Plato, a Demosthenes?" Even the Huron Indian brave would fail to impress them as the most exalted type of man.

Contradictions—these Mediterranean Greeks, Italians, French, would soon go on to say—cannot be united, any more than the insensibility of the alligator with the passion of the nightingale. A sensitive, high-strung nature must suffer, must seek vent in expression. What is all poetry, all music, all eloquence, but the soul's outcry of grief or solace, love or hate, joy or despair! Strike dumb the voice of this whole range of emotion, and life is reduced to a barren desert without grass, flower, tree or singing bird. No! the highest type of hero, they would insist, is the man who humanly expresses how wounds ache, danger chills the marrow, bereavement desolates; and yet steers on his course through all. At any rate, so Homer felt, and after just this fashion would he have argued his side of the case at the spiritualistic seance with the rather severe New England woman of the Spartan type.

Yet, all said, there is something very grand in the ideal of the New England woman of this especial strain. Few more edifying sights does earth offer than to witness one of them in the crisis of a severe attack of cramp colic. All in vain do the spasmodic efforts of muscle and sinew try to tie her up in a hard knot. With equal spasmodic energy of will she brings to bear a counter moral force to untwist the knot, and so establish a condition of static equilibrium. Achilles could never have done the like. Then, what magnificent widows such women make, when suddenly left with a "family of nine children and one at the breast." How they shoulder the burden, open a boarding-house, put the whole nine through college, and never show a sign that there has been any ache lodged in the heart. One takes off his hat in reverential respect. If the pillow is ever wet with tears, the pillow alone knows it; and did a particle of moisture remain in the morning, she would iron it out with a hot flat-iron before she would let anybody light upon it. Yes, it is superb. And yet, and yet! is it not a bit severe? Is no blending possible of the two ideals, Homer's and hers? Have we not all a certain right to share one another's inner life of joy and sorrow? Do we not live at arms' length from one another until this shall be brought about? Alas! is it necessary to be so many masks, behind which is hidden all it would deepen and enrich our hearts to know and share? "Kiss me, Hardy!" cried Nelson in his death agony to one of the bravest of his captains. Would it have been finer had he bitten back every expression of yearning for human solace in that supreme hour of mortal anguish?—[Boston Herald.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your Grocer today to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee. 15 and 25 cts. per package. Sold by all grocers.

DON'T CHEAT YOURSELF.

It pays to secure the best. Why not use the genuine Carlsbad Sprudel Salt, which is imported from Carlsbad, and can be obtained of any reliable druggist? For all diseases of the stomach, liver and kidneys, the genuine Carlsbad Sprudel Salt is without equal. It is especially beneficial for chronic constipation, gouty and rheumatic affections. Be sure to obtain the genuine article, which has the signature of "Eisner & Mendelson Co., New York," on every bottle.

CLOTHING.

WHY did we go into the bicycle business, and enter a field already well occupied with bidders for the patronage of the riders of the wheel?

BECAUSE we believe we are offering you a wheel which is in all points equal to any on the market. And in the very important matter of bearings is the BEST EVER PUT BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

The 3 BALL BEARINGS is the one we refer to and if you will call and examine it we can convince you in five minutes that our wheel,

THE WALTHAM COMET,

With its 3 BALL BEARINGS is the EASIEST RUNNING WHEEL IN THE WORLD.

All wheelmen and wheelwomen, and all interested in bicycling, are cordially invited to call at our store and have the new invention shown them.

MARTIN E. BENNETT,
Sole Agent for Newport.

Short top coats are popular just now.
They combine comfort and chic when made up correctly.
Otto knows how to make them and has the newest goods.
244 Thames St.

"Perfectly Satisfied,"
is what my patrons say.

It is a fact that my Suits, Overcoats and Trousers are made better, fit as well, and will wear as long, as those costing very much more.

I make to order, Suits, $14; Overcoats, $15; Trousers, $4 and upward.

Not obliged to take goods that are not satisfactory in every way.

NEIL McLENNAN,
268 Thames Street. U. S. Hotel Building.

SPRING ANNOUNCEMENT.

You are cordially invited to inspect our Stock of Spring and Summer Woolens, the assortment is most complete.

Business Suits in beautiful over plaids, brown and gray effects, soft rich colorings, stylish designs, first-class fabrics.

Something more dressy you will see in cloths bought for Prince Albert Suits—a departure from the conventional blacks.

In cloths for Full Dress Suits we are showing the very latest weaves that are being worn by New York Swelldom.

Included in the above are our Novelties and Fancy Suitings. In Staples we have Serges, Cheviots, Boating cloths, Diagonals, Bannockburn's, Sanderson's Crombie's Domestics, in fact too great an assortment to be described.

Beside the Cloths the Fashion Plates will interest you. We have not only all the leading American Fashion Reviews but also the leading English Plates. Surely you can pleasantly and profitably spend a half hour or so with us gaining points in stylish dressing, and we assure you that your call will be most heartily appreciated.

LANGLEY & SON,
Tailors and Haberdashers, 171 THAMES STREET.

EASTER ANNOUNCEMENT

During the past week I have received a large supply of foreign and domestic fabrics, from a leading wholesale manufacturing establishment, and accordingly from now until Easter, I will make first-class suits, latest designs, at very reasonable prices. A golden opportunity. Call and see my excellent line of goods, first-class quality.

INSIGNIAS FOR MYSTIC ORDERS A SPECIALTY.

D. Russo, 6 Broadway.

SPECIAL SALE
—OF—
Lampson and Hubbard Hats,
To close out entire stock, $3 and $3.50
For $1.50.
Come early, before sizes are broken. See window.
J. K. McLENNAN.

H. D. Spooner, TAILOR,
233 1-2 Thames St.

New Goods.
Dresden Umbrella Handles.
All kinds of silk and gloria for covering, from 75c to $. New umbrellas for sale or made to order. Second-hand furniture bought and sold.
ROCCO BARONE, LOCKSMITH,
13 MARKET SQUARE.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.

Newport and Narragansett Pier
Cottages for rent for the summer season. Prices range from $400 to $5,000.

FOR SALE.
Cottage on Everett place, suitable for both summer and winter occupancy, for sale at a very low price. Also desirable property on Everett street with lot of over 6,000 square feet of land.

DAVIS, WARD & MAGILL,
189 THAMES STREET.

Jamestown, Conanicut Island
Real Estate Office, Canonicus Building, 230 Thames Street, Newport, R. I.,
Within one minute's walk of the Jamestown Ferry,
Also Office Ferry Wharf, Jamestown.

FURNISHED COTTAGES
To rent and for sale. Some of the finest marine building sites on the American coast for sale. Plans, plats and maps at offices.
DANIEL WATSON, Agent.

RENFREW PARK COTTAGES
FOR RENT
AT NEWPORT, R. I.
The cottages are delightfully situated by the sea, handsomely furnished and fitted with every modern improvement, located at the east end of the celebrated bathing beach, where there is a private bath house for each cottage. Apply to
RENFREW PARK CO.,
165 Spring street, or to Real Estate Agents.

FOR SALE,
At Less Than Cost.
A Small, Desirable, Well-Built Cottage on Everett Place,
With 6,385 square feet of land. Full particulars of
DeBLOIS & ELDRIDGE.

Cottages for Rent.
Our regular summer cottage rental list furnished on application.
We offer for rent, four desirable stores on Bellevue avenue. Prices about $400.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
WHIPPLE & SON,
Real Estate and Insurance Agents,
23 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

GOING TO BUILD?

The popular 50c. books of New Building Designs known as
"SHOPPELL'S MODERN HOUSES,"
this year are brighter and handsomer than ever.

For 50c. (stamps taken) we will send, postage paid, 50 new and popular designs of low and moderate cost residences. Each design handsomely drawn by the best architectural artists in this city, showing how the house will look when built; floor plans showing interior arrangement and sizes of rooms; and the
GUARANTEED COST TO BUILD;
in fact, a full description of each house, so that you can readily select a pleasing design.

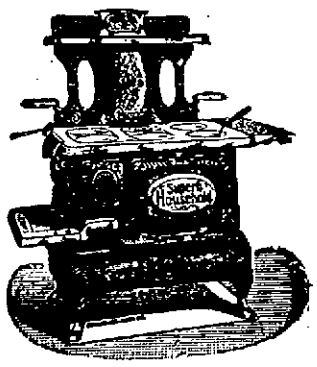
Address, mentioning this paper,
The Co-operative Building Plan Ass'n, Architects,
106-108 FULTON STREET,
Established 1877. NEW YORK, N. Y.
12,000 houses erected from our plans in twenty years.

Furnished Cottages
To Rent for the season of 1897, from $200 to $1,500.
Farms and Building Sites for Sale
ALSO
Improved and Unimproved Properties in any part of Jamestown.
APPLY TO
CHAS. T. KNOWLES,
Bay View House - Jamestown, R. I.

A. HAMMETT,
Lumber and Hardware,
Brick, Lime and Cement,
Drain and Sewer Pipe,
Paints, Oils, Etc.
319 & 321 THAMES STREET.

The Rosy Freshness
And a velvety softness of the skin is invariably obtained by those who use Pozzoni's Complexion Powder.

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.



I would call the attention of the public to the very large assortment of
Parlor and Cooking Stoves and Ranges
(Probably the largest in this city) comprising various styles ranging in price from $2.50 to $10.
OUR HOUSE SERIES, consisting of a large number of patterns are well worth the trouble of inspection even if you don't purchase, keeping bargain in mind.
JAMES F. MARDEN.

FURNITURE
AND FURNITURE REPAIRING.
John S. Langley,
Funeral Director and Embalmer.
FREDERICK E. LANGLEY, Assistant.
Office 16 Franklin St. Residence, 1 School St.
Telephone at office and residence.

CARPETS and MATTINGS.

RUGS and ART SQUARES.
BEST QUALITY, LOWEST PRICES. Upholstering in all its branches and mattresses made over, at
J. W. HORTON & CO'S, 42 Church St.
J. W. Horton. F. A. Ward.

COAL AND WOOD.
GIVE A TRIAL TO MY
Lyken's Valley Coal.
—ALSO—
Fine Red Ash Coals.
All orders filled promptly.
T. SAMWAYS,
107½ Long Wharf.

PLYMOUTH COAL.
Plymouth WHITE ASH STOVE,
Plymouth No. 2 Chestnut.
Plymouth Red Ash Egg.
Wilkesbarre Egg.
FOR SALE BY
GARDINER B. REYNOLDS & CO.
Opposite Postoffice.

JEWELERS.
THE EASTERN QUESTION
is being solved by
"A Little Greece,"
A little oil, skillfully applied, will save much wear in your watch.
OTTO RUECKER,
WATCHMAKER, 190 THAMES STREET.

NEW JEWELRY AND SILVER NOVELTIES.
Table Ware in Solid Silver and Best Plated.
Also the new 12 size Waltham Watches, Royal and Riversides, the thinnest and neatest size yet made in this country for gentlemen's wear.
E. C. BLAINE, 245 THAMES STREET.

ESTABLISHED 1847.
PETER FAERBER,
24 BATH ROAD.
Manufacturer of High Grade
CARBONATED BEVERAGES
—AND—
All Kinds of Mineral Waters.
All goods are manufactured from distilled water. Orders left at Geo. Stanhope's store, 278 Thames street, will also receive prompt attention.

ATTENTION, GARDENERS!
We have a nice lot of fine Crushed Stone for dressing paths. Ours is the only place which has the Blue stone. Order now for spring use, before it is all gone.
PECKHAM BROTHERS,
Newport P. O. Box 193.

RIVAL CLAIMANTS.

Savings Bank and University Fighting for a Defaulter's Assets.

CHICAGO, April 15.—Charles W. Spalding, ex-President of the Globe Savings Bank and ex-treasurer of the University of Illinois, has made a voluntary assignment to the university trustees of realty and bond securities approximating $400,000. Some of the bonds conveyed to them are now in the hands of Receiver Leman of the Globe Savings Bank, and a desperate fight will be waged by the depositors of the bank to prevent them from going to the university. Criminal proceedings are now to be brought against the former treasurer by the trustees, unless they can be indemnified for the money and bonds used by Spalding. Suits are to be begun against the First National Bank, the Northwestern National Bank and the Metropolitan National Bank to recover $232,000 of bonds hypothecated or sold to these institutions by Spalding personally or through brokers.

MONEY NEEDED NOW.

Vicksburg Citizens Want the Sundry Civil Appropriation Made Available.

VICKSBURG, Miss., April 15.—The board of trade and the cotton exchange have adopted resolutions urging the Secretary of War to call a meeting of the river commission and to take other steps toward having the money carried by the sundry civil bill for the purpose applied toward stopping the flow of water through the crevasses. This the bodies named regard as of paramount importance, and the cooperation of all levee boards and commercial bodies is invited. Copies of the resolutions were ordered sent to General Catchings and the Mississippi Senators.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 15.—Lieutenant Colonel Sanger, inspector-general U. S. A., has left for Washington, having made a careful inspection of the flood situation in his district, which lies between Memphis and Helena. The local relief committee addressed a letter to Colonel Sanger, asking that he give some instructions as to the plans for future work. The committee expressed a willingness to cooperate with the government officials, but desired Colonel Sanger's opinion as to the manner in which the work should be carried on, in order that there might be no conflict of policy. In reply Colonel Sanger wrote a letter acquiescing in the plans already adopted by the citizens' relief committee. Supplies have been sent to Mount City, Vincent and Franklin relief stations. The majority of the relief stations have received a sufficient quantity of supplies to last until Saturday or Sunday, when another quantity of rations will be sent out to be distributed the following week.

HAWAII'S HOPES.

First, the Preservation of Reciprocity; Second, Annexation.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15.—William A. Kinney, a prominent attorney of Honolulu, arrived on the Australia yesterday, and will proceed to Washington to assist Judge Hartwell and Mr. L. A. Thurston in their fight for the preservation of the reciprocity treaty between the United States and Hawaii; or, if that cannot be done, their efforts will be directed to securing the annexation of the islands.

Six Fires Within a Week.

MILFORD, Conn., April 15.—Milford was again excited last night, because of three fires, undoubtedly of incendiary origin, making six fires in the town within about a week. The first fire broke out about midnight in a boarding house, and soon after two barns were discovered in flames. In none of the cases was great damage done. The last fire was in the barn of Thomas Fhelf, and William Cummings, a well known young man, was found near the scene. He was arrested on suspicion and will be tried today.

ONLY ONE BID.

Congress Must Again Deal With the Armor Plate Question.

Congress will again be called upon to deal with the armor plate question.

Secretary Long reached this conclusion at the close yesterday of the competition for contracts for supplying the government with about eight thousand tons of armor for the battleships Alabama, Illinois and Wisconsin. Only one firm—the Illinois Steel Company—presented a bid. The Carnegie and the Bethlehem companies declined to bid, because they claimed they could not manufacture armor at the limit cost imposed by Congress.

It is the purpose of Secretary Long, it is understood, to place before Congress these three propositions: To award to the Illinois Steel Company a contract for twenty years at a price of $240 per ton, the government to build three battleships each year, or pay a penalty if the amount of armor contracted for each year falls below the minimum of 6,000 tons, and to risk improvements in the method of protecting vessels which may cheapen the cost of armor; second, the government to purchase or build its own armor plant; third, Congress to increase the limit of cost so as to permit the Carnegie and the Bethlehem and other companies to enter into competition. The Secretary will take the matter under immediate consideration, and he will probably favor an increase in the limit of price or the purchase of an armor plant by the government.

Two propositions were submitted by the Illinois Steel Company, both of which were conditioned. In a preliminary letter it was stated that the company had no armor plant, but was receiving bids for the construction of such an establishment, and expected to be ready to begin the first deliveries within eighteen months from the date the contract was awarded. In the first proposition the company offered to build 8,000 tons of armor at an average price of $300 per long ton, free on board cars at the works of the firm, conditioned upon Congress awarding a contract for the entire needs of the United States government for armor plate for a period of twenty years at an average price of $240 per long ton, the government agreeing that the total tonnage ordered each year shall be not less than 6,000 tons nor more than 12,000 tons. A subsequent statement offers a rebate of $40 per ton on the first contract, provided payments are made in gold of the standard weight and fineness, and within specified periods. In case of failure to keep its contract the company agrees to pay $100 per ton for any such quantity as it may be in default of, the government agreeing that should it not require the minimum quantity in any one year it shall pay the sum of $100 per ton as liquidated damages for the difference between the amount ordered by it and the minimum set by the company.

The second proposition contemplates the government buying up the Illinois Steel Company's plant, the company leasing it the ground therefor at a rental of $1 per year for ninety-nine years, and furnishing open hearth ingots suitable for the manufacture of armor plate at a cost of $22.50 per ton.

SLEEPING FISHES.

Some of Them Change Color at Night for Self-Defense.

While investigating the nocturnal habits of fishes, etc., in the aquaria of the laboratory of the United States fish commission at Wood's Holl in 1885 to 1887, I unexpectedly discovered that many species of fishes, and also the common squid, take on special colors at night while asleep, or at rest, in a feeble light. These observations have not hitherto been published, because I hoped to have had opportunities to continue them and make them more complete. It is now my hope that others, with better opportunities, may take up the subject. My observations were made after midnight, when everything was quiet, for fishes sleep very lightly. The gas jets near the aquaria were turned down as low as consistent with distinct vision, and great care was taken not to jar the floor or furniture. With these precautions I was able to detect many species in the act of sleeping. Some of them took unexpected positions when asleep.

The most common change in colors of the sleeping fishes consisted in a general darkening of the dark spots, stripes or other markings, by which they become more distinct and definite. This was the case with various flounders, minnows, the black sea bass, the sea robins, the kingfish and several other species.

In all these cases the change of color is in the direction of increased protective coloration, the dark markings being generally connected with their habits of resting naturally at night among eel grass and seaweeds. The young fishes often showed greater changes than the adults.

Other species showed a much greater change in color, for the pattern of coloration itself was entirely changed. Thus, the common scup, or porgy, while active in the daytime, is of a beautiful silvery color, with bright, pearly, iridescent hues. But when asleep it takes a dull bronzy tint, and is crossed by about six conspicuous, transverse, black bands, a coloration well adapted for concealment among eel grass, etc. If awakened by suddenly turning up the gas, it almost instantly takes on its silvery color, seen in the daytime. This experiment was tried many times.

A common file fish (Monacanthus), which is mottled with dark olive-green and brown in the daytime, when asleep becomes pallid gray or almost white, while the fins and tail become black. These are nocturnally protective colors. The file fishes, when asleep, often lean up obliquely against the glass of the aquaria, with the belly resting upon the bottom in very queer positions. The tautog, or blackfish, commonly sleeps on one side, often partly buried in sand or gravel, or under the edges of stones, much after the fashion of flounders, thus suggesting the mode in which the flounders may have developed from symmetrical fishes in consequence of this mode of resting becoming chronic, as it were.—[Professor Verrill of Yale, in Science.

CHAIRLESS JAPAN.

"One of the funniest experiences I had in Japan," said a woman recently, who has been connected with missionary work in that country, "was with chairs. It had never entered my mind that what is with us such a common article of household furniture should be an unknown quantity to any of the subjects of the Mikado, and it was with dismay that I discovered the house I was to occupy was quite chairless. I immediately summoned a native carpenter, and tried to explain to him what I wished him to make for me. It was an extremely difficult task, for he was evidently unable to comprehend why any one should desire to sit otherwise than cross-legged upon the floor. Unfortunately, my talent for drawing is strictly limited. I realized that fact, but until I had made several ineffectual attempts to portray a chair—about as easy a subject as I could have had—I had never really appreciated the extent of my incapacity. The drawings which the poor carpenter finally carried off with him as models were such that my heart misgave me. That I had good reason for my fears was shown when the chairs were sent home. With the proverbial Oriental faithfulness, the man had made precise copies of his patterns. Where the chairs of my sketches had weakly balanced backs, slanting seats and crooked legs, so their wooden counterparts exhibited the same peculiarities. They were more difficult to sit on than I should ever have imagined chairs could possibly be. Some of them needed the mural support of a friendly wall to enable them to make any sort of success of standing on their legs.

"It was a little after this that I gave a small reception to a few of the people whose acquaintance I had made. One of the first to arrive was a city official of high rank. Anxious, apparently, to do the correct thing in my eyes, he seated himself on one of the chairs, very gingerly, it must be confessed, for he confined himself to the extreme front edge, and looked as if he expected some accident to happen at any moment. When I handed him the tea and cake which comprised the refreshments, he took the cup in one hand and the plate in the other. Then he sat there, with his hands full, not knowing what to do in order to be free to eat, and looking thoroughly miserable. After a minute or two of this suspense, which I must say I was enjoying, he begged me in a most deprecating manner for permission to sit in the fashion of his country. Of course I hastened to grant it, and I shall not soon forget the look of relief with which he slid gently and gracefully to the floor. There he disposed his cup on one side of him and his plate of cake on the other, and proceeded to eat and drink in comfort. The later callers took their cue from him and fought shy of the foreign innovations also. Considering how the chairs looked, I don't know that I can blame them, but I am afraid that they would have treated even the finest specimens of American workmanship with the same distrust."

WHAT CAUSES DELIRIUM TREMENS

The visual hallucinations in delirium tremens have been investigated with the ophthalmoscope at Bellevue Hospital. The blood vessels of the retina were found to have changed from their usual pale and almost invisible condition, and to have become almost black with congested blood. These blood vessels being thus made prominent are projected into the field of vision, their movements giving rise to the usual visions of writhing snakes and worms.

In experiments at some Russian sugar works, the use of electrolysis alone for purifying beet-root juice is reported to have proven impracticable. When used in conjunction with lime, however, electrolysis completes the action, and precipitates almost three times the nitrogenous matters that are removed in the ordinary separation. The combined process is estimated to have saved about $7,000 in treating 7,000,000 pounds of beet-root.

THE VAN BUREN SPOONS.

Mrs. McKee Talks of the White House Silver.

Mrs. Robert McKee, daughter of ex-President Harrison, who is now in Washington, talked freely in regard to the White House silver, and, like Mrs. Grant, her most vivid recollection of White House spoons was of the Van Buren set.

"The Van Buren spoons were historic," she said, "but anything but an ornament to the White House table. Still, for some reason, we always used those forlorn old spoons. Was there any gold left on them? Not a trace. They were shabby enough looking without that, but what gold had once been there had long since become a mere matter of tradition. A general impression prevailed in regard to the remainder of the silver used on the table while my father was in the White House that it formed part of the Dolly Madison silver. The prettiest, daintiest of those pieces were several plain silver low gravy boats, long lipped at one end. These were graceful and an ornament to the table. Much of the silver used could not be regarded in this light even by the most ardent lover of the antique.

"One thing my mother always regarded was that there were no marks upon the silver to indicate by which of the Presidents they had been added to the collection. I think even now an effort should be made to have the silver gone over, and if there is anyone whose word could be authority in the matter it should be marked.

"Another matter to be regretted is that so much of the historic services of china have from time to time disappeared from the White House under that system of 'condemning' which prevails. That is well enough in regard to the broken pieces of a set, perhaps, but many times perfectly good pieces are 'condemned' and eagerly bought up by the local dealers in curios and antiques. Where china is known to have been used in General Washington's and Dolly Madison's time I think it should be retired from service and kept in cabinets for the sake of its historic value."—[Walter Wellman, in Chicago Times Herald.

PRAISE TO THE FACE.

I once saw a father walk up to a map his little boy had made and pinned on the wall. He stood before it a long time in silence, and in silence walked away. The little fellow was sitting in the room, and his father knew he was there. He was watching with his eager child's eyes, waiting anxiously for a word of approval. As none came, his poor little face fell unhappily. Straight into the next room walked the father, and said, carelessly:

"Robert has drawn a very clever little map in there. Look at it when you go in."

"Did you tell him it was clever?" asked a judicial listener, following from the room where little Robert still sat.

"Why, no. I ought to have done so. I never thought to mention it."

"Well, you ought to be ashamed of yourself," was the deserved reply. "Go back now and tell him."

We ought all of us to be ashamed of ourselves a dozen times a day for like sins of omission. It costs so little to say nice things, and the result in another's pleasure is out of all proportion to our trouble.

Praise to the face: open disgrace.

No such thing. The proverb is wrong. Praise to the face is one of the sweetest things on earth, and there is no disgrace in it, unless untruth enters, or unless the praise is undeserved. It is the more grateful because no one may ask for open praise and receive by asking. When it comes thus at call it is not praise; its fine flavor is quite gone, and it is but flattery.—[Harper's Bazar.

Kidney Trouble Cured.

The importance of knowing just what to do when one is afflicted with kidney disease or troubles of a urinary nature, is best answered by the following letter which was recently published in the Poughkeepsie, N. Y., News-Press:

MILLERTON, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

"Dr. David Kennedy, Dear Sir:—For more than eighteen months I was so badly afflicted with kidney trouble I could scarcely walk a quarter of a mile without almost fainting. I did not gain any until I began to use Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. After using the first bottle I noticed a decided improvement which continued, and I know that

DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY

saved my life, for I was in a miserable condition up to the time I began to take it—my friends thought I would never be better.

My sister also has been very sick with bladder trouble for over a year, so bad that quantities of blood would come from her. She suffered at times most frightful pains, and nothing seemed to help her until she began the use of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. She is now using her third bottle, and is like a different person.

MRS. THOMAS DYE."

the ghastly terror of consumption stares a man in the face who neglects a cold.

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR

It's so simple to get rid of a cough or throat trouble by Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Acts like magic. Sold by druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

ESTABLISHED 1814.

NEW

Maple Sugar and Sap Syrup.

P. E. SHARPLESS PHILA. BUTTER,

Retail price 60c.

None better—made in Philadelphia.

Lovers of Good Coffee or Tea will find the very best AT THE STORE OF

C. SHERMAN & CO.,

243 & 245 Thames Street.

Open Fridays until 8 P. M., Saturdays 9 P. M., all other evenings until 6:30 o'clock.

AN EMPHATIC "YES."

That is the Answer Newport Gives.

Not long ago we inquired the condition of Newport's citizens. We asked if they were troubled with bad breath, hawking, hemming, gaggling, nausea, husky voice, dropping into the throat, bad taste in the mouth, loss of the sense of taste, smell or hearing, slime in the throat, weak eyes, matter collecting in the eyes, sounds in the ears, excessive sneezing, scabs in the nose, or pain across the eyes; we asked if they were subject to frequent colds, headaches, backaches, sideaches, neuralgia, itch and burning of the nose, visions of spots floating before the eyes, and sleeplessness caused by stuffed head, or by throat filling on lying down; if they were troubled with catarrh in any or all of its forms. And from hundreds of throats came the answer, "Yes. In Newport more than any other city of the country do the people suffer from this humiliating disease."

And it can be cured. Five hundred people in Newport are, today, rejoicing in the discovery of the fact that California Catarrh Cure is the kind that cures catarrh. And not only from Newport, but from all New England, come words of praise. Hear Redfern, of 270 Pleasant St., Fall River. He says: "I have been troubled very much with catarrh; it caused severe headaches, and my nose was continually stuffed up; besides this I had a sore throat. I got a bottle of California Catarrh Cure, at J. C. Brady's, and since using it my headaches have ceased. C. C. C. cured them. My nose now feels clear all the time, and my throat is well. All this is due to the same great medicine, and am glad to say I have found it invaluable in my case."

California Catarrh Cure is sold at the Hub Pharmacy, 176 Thames St. A great big bottle for 50 cents and one three times as large for $1.

GROCERIES.

GOOD FRIDAY

—AT—

45c.

This week, and we have arranged with the **FRANKLIN BAKERY** for two large lots of those delicious

HOT CROSS BUNS.

We shall receive the first batch early Friday morning and the next about noon. You will all want 'em, and that none be disappointed we advise that you secure them by leaving your order now,

—AT—

The Boston Grocery,

SMITH'S BUILDING, BROADWAY,

O. F. WILCOX, Prop'r.

HERRING ON A STICK.

Just arrived, this morning, a lot of

Smoked Herring

—FROM—

TAUNTON RIVER.

PHIL. STEVENS,

48 & 50 Thames Street.

LEONARD'S

Newport Steam Laundry

And Carpet Cleaning Works.

J. D. RICHARDSON, Agent, 308 Thames Street. Orders may also be left at Peckham & Manchester's, 68 Broadway. Telephone connection.

LADIES' WEAR.

Fine laundry work for ladies.

City Steam Laundry Co., 220 THAMES STREET.

GROCERIES.

FRANKLIN MILLS

Entire Wheat Flour,

Best in the world for Health and Economy.

Peckham & Manchester,

BROADWAY.

45c.

ARRIVED TODAY,

Carload of Choice

WHITE STAR POTATOES

Per Bushel.

JAMES A. EDDY,

Cash Grocery and Market,

250 THAMES ST.

WE DEFY COMPETITION!

Compare Our Prices.

D. E. Young,

130 THAMES STREET.

Beans, York State, 4c. quart.
Finest of Rolled Oats, 9 lbs. 25c.
Good Eggs, 7 doz. for $1.00
Scrub Brushes, 10c. each.
Brooms, 15c. each.
3 Tins Salmon, 25c.
Peas and Corn, 6c. can.
3 lbs. Jam, in stone crocks, 25c
No. 2 Mackerel, 4 for 25c.
Best Soda Crackers, 4 1-2 lbs. 25c.

—FOR—

FRESH MEATS

Our prices are the lowest in the city.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

PAPRICA.

PELEG BRYER & SON,

SOLE AGENTS.

TRAVELERS' DIRECTORY.

Providence, Fall River & Newport Steamboat Co.

LEAVE NEWPORT FOR

PROVIDENCE

Week days, 8 A. M. (Sundays 8 A. M.) Leave Providence week days, 4 P. M. (Sundays 6 P. M.) Mondays and Saturdays only, stop at Prudence each way. Stop at Conanicut Mondays only, each way.

Excursion Tickets, only 50c.

Passengers who wish may have breakfast served in the dining room on the steamer after leaving Newport (8 A. M.).

ARTHUR H. WATSON, President and General Manager.

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Old Colony System.

Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

On and after Sunday, January 17, 1897, trains will leave NEWPORT for BOSTON, Park square, week days, 7:00, 8:20, 11:00 a. m., 1:00, 3:00, 5:00 p. m. Return, 6:45, 8:45, 10:45 a. m., 12:45, 3:45, 4:45, 6:00, p. m. MIDDLETOWN, PORTSMOUTH GROVE and PORTSMOUTH, 7:00, 11:00, a. m., 1:00, 3:00, 5:00 p. m. BRISTOL FERRY, TIVERTON, FALL RIVER and TAUNTON, 7:00, 8:20, 11:00 a. m., 1:00, 3:00, 5:00 p. m. MIDDLEBORO, 8:20, 11:00, a. m., 3:00, 5:00 p. m. CAPE COD, 11:00 a. m., 3:00 p. m. PLYMOUTH, 11:00 a. m., 3:00 p. m. NEW BEDFORD, 8:20, 11:00 a. m., 3:00, 5:00 p. m. FITCHBURG and STATIONS ON NORTHERN DIVISION, 11:00 a. m., 3:00 p. m. LOWELL, 11:00 a. m., 3:00 p. m. COTTAGE CITY, OAK BLUFFS and NANTUCKET, 11:00 a. m. PROVIDENCE, 7:00, 8:20, 11:00 a. m., 1:00, 3:00, 5:00 p. m. Return 7:50, 9:50, 11:20 a. m., 1:50, 3:15, 5:30, 6:50 p. m.

SUNDAYS, for BOSTON, Park square, 11:00 a. m., 7:00 p. m., return 4:50 a. m., 12:25 p. m. For PROVIDENCE, 11:00 a. m., 7:00 p. m., return, 1:50 p. m. For MIDDLETOWN, PORTSMOUTH GROVE, PORTSMOUTH, BRISTOL FERRY, TIVERTON, FALL RIVER, SOMERSET, DIGHTON, NORTH DIGHTON, WEST VILLAGE, and TAUNTON, 11:00 a. m., 7:00 p. m. NEW BEDFORD, 11:00 a. m.

Afloat from Fall River.

A. C. KENDALL, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Boston.
E. G. ALLEN, Gen'l Supt., Boston.
J. H. JORDAN, Agent, Newport, R. I.

FALL RIVER LINE.

For New York, the South and West.

Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN in commission. An orchestra on each.

Leave Newport, week days only at 9:15 P. M. Due New York 7:00 A. M.

Returning from New York, Steamers leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Murray St., week days only at 5:00 P. M. Eastward steamers touch at Newport every morning, remaining here until 3:15 before proceeding to Fall River.

For tickets and staterooms apply at New York and Boston Despatch Express office, 272 Thames street, J. I. Greene, Ticket Agent.

GEO. L. CONNOR, Passenger Traffic Manager.
O. H. TAYLOR, General Passenger Agent.
J. H. JORDAN, Agent, Newport, R. I.

For Block Island.

Steamer Geo. W. Danielson, Captain Conley, will leave Commercial wharf, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 12:30 P. M. Returning, leave Block Island Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8:30 A. M., weather permitting.

Jamestown and Newport Ferry Co.

On and after October 1, 1896, steamer Beavertail will run as follows:

LEAVE JAMESTOWN.	LEAVE NEWPORT.
6:20 A. M.	6:15 A. M.
8:15 "	9:30 "
10:30 "	11:45 "
1:00 P. M.	1:30 P. M.
2:00 "	2:45 "
3:30 "	4:30 "
5:00 "	5:30 "
6:00 "	*6:30 "
SUNDAYS.	
9:45 A. M.	10:15 A. M.
4:00 P. M.	4:30 P. M.

*Or upon arrival of Providence boat.

Newport & Wickford Railroad and Steamboat Co.

"The Wickford Route." Nov. 1, 1896.

LEAVE	A M	P M	P M	P M
Newport,	10 00	1 20	4 20	**7 40
Providence, arr.	11 57	3 21	6 15	9 50
Boston, arr.	1 15	4 30	7 25	11 00
New York, arr.	4 20	7 32	11 00	B
	P M	P M	P M	P M
LEAVE	Night	A M	A M	P M
New York,	*12 03	5 01	10 03	1 03
Boston,	.....	10 03	1 03	5 45
Providence,	6 40	11 09	2 09	6 00
Newport, arr.	8 25	1 00	4 00	7 00
	A M	P M	P M	P M

*Via Providence except Saturdays.

B Washington Express due Harlem River Station, N. Y., 2:15 a. m.; Philadelphia, 5:40 a. m.; Baltimore, 9:37 a. m.; Washington, 10:42 a. m.

** Through train between Wickford Junction, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington without change.

For tickets and drawing room chairs apply on Steamer General, Commercial wharf, or at the Transfer Co.'s office, 80 Bellevue avenue.

C. U. COFFIN, Agent, Newport.

Muenchinger-King Cottage

NEWPORT, R. I.

Families or private parties, transient or permanent, accommodated at the above cottage, opposite Newport Reading Room.

BELLEVUE AVENUE.

KINZLER'S HOTEL,

10 BELLEVUE AVENUE,

Open all the Year.

NASON COTTAGE,

26 MILL STREET. Open all the year round. Permanent or Transient Board, First Class. Reasonable Rates. GEO. NASON, Proprietor.

The Riggs Cottages,

ON CATHERINE STREET,

Are Now Open for the Season.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON— (London—Paris)
TWIN SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

New York.....April 21 | St. Louis.....May 12
Paris.....April 28 | Paris.....May 19
St. Paul.....May 5 | St. Paul.....May 26.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK TO ANTWERP,
Sailing every Wednesday.

Kens'ton, Ap.21, 8:30 A. M. | Noordland, May 12, noon
Westernl'd, April 28, noon | Friesland...May 19, noon
Southwark, May 5, 7 A. M. | Kensington, May 26, 1 P. M.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Pier 14, Nr. River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N. Y.

BOSTON & PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP CO.,

FROM

Fall River to Philadelphia Direct

Every Wednesday and Saturday

At 6 P. M., connecting at Philadelphia with all rail and water lines to the south and west. Close connection made with all points on the N. Y., N. H. Railroad & H. R. R.

Quick Despatch. Prompt Delivery.

Mark goods WINSOR LINE.

For rates and other information apply to
J. H. JORDAN, Agent N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
or to H. J. Jernegan, Agent,
Derrick Wharf, Fall River.
E. B. SAMPSON, Gen'l Manager, Boston, Mass.

PRINTING AT DAILY NEWS JOB OFFICE.

BABY CARRIAGES!

All the Newest Styles for 1897,

AT LOWEST PRICES.

CALL AND SEE.

WM. K. COVELL,

163 THAMES STREET.

NEVER USE PAINT

Unless it is good.

It is a great deal more expensive to use **POOR PAINT!!!** The expense of putting on poor paint is just as great as to put on good paint. **GOOD PAINT** is made of good materials, and good materials generally produce good and lasting results. **OUR OLD STONE MILL PAINT** is the most practical and economical paint in the market. It contains no ROSIN, fish or other spurious OILS. Every gallon is full measure **EIGHT PINTS** and the price is **ONE DOLLAR** and **TWENTY CENTS** a gallon. Our PACIFIC **WHITE LEAD** is considered the best. It is the whitest lead made and produces the best results. **PRICE** 5 3-8 cents per lb, in kegs. You can get anything in the paint line at 69 Mill street, and you will find prices right.

Smiles by his cheerful fire and round surveys
His children's looks that brighten at the blaze.

WHO? THE MAN WHO USES

SCRANTON COAL.

Abram Almy, 173 Thames St.

STRAWBERRIES,

Florida Oranges, Grape Fruit,
Malaga Grapes, Table Raisins,
Tangerine Oranges.

CARRY BROTHERS, 257 Thames St.

Just now we have an attractive selection of

Prizes for Card Parties:

HAT BRUSH, 1st Gentleman.
MUCILAGE, 1st Lady.
PENCIL TOP, 2d Gentleman.
HAT PIN, 2d Lady.

We have combinations to suit all prices, which we feel sure will please.

HERRMANN'S.

Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Gastritis and all Stomach Disorders positively cured. Grover Graham's Dyspepsia Remedy is a specific. One dose removes all distress, and a permanent cure of the most chronic and severe cases is guaranteed. Do not suffer! A 50 cent bottle will convince the most skeptical.
AGENT, GEORGE A. WOOD, DRUGGIST.

PRINTING AT DAILY NEWS JOB OFFICE.

SELF PLAYING

Princess Æolian,

PRICE $75.

Plays Everything, Fine Tone,

Perfect Execution. Simple Mechanism.

Infinitely superior to a music box and costs no more. Has an independent keyboard as well.

EXAMINATION SOLICITED.

J. H. BARNEY, JR., & CO.,

Rep. M. Steinert & Sons Co.,
154 THAMES STREET.

Something New!

FLAKED RICE.

A substitute for oatmeal. Cooks in one minute. Per package, 15c.

Argo Gloss Starch.

A good clean starch for the laundry.

6-pound boxes,	37c
3-pound boxes,	19c
Loose, per pound,	5c
Argo Corn Starch, per package,	7c.

Bent & Co's Ginger Waferette.

A small, delicate fancy cracker.

5-pound decorated tin,	$1.10
Loose, per pound,	22c

F. P. Garrettson & CO.,

18 & 20 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

"Right Away"

Schooner Right Away has arrived in and discharged a cargo of excellent

"NO. 2 CHESTNUT,"

Which is a very economical coal for summer use. $1 a ton less than the regular size of chestnut coal.

—AT—

PERRY BROTHERS'.

On and after this date our store will be open until 9 o'clock evenings.

WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

MILITARY EXCURSIONS.

Memorable Experiences of the Artillery on a Certain Occasion.

The local militia do not appear to feel especially aggrieved over the setback the appropriation for sending the state troops to New York received at the hands of the senate yesterday. Even those who have yet to learn by experience, and would naturally enthuse over the prospects of the trip, are cooling off in consequence of what they hear from those who have "been there."

The Artillery has sampled this sort of trip once, and there appears to be no desire on the part of those who went to the dedication of the Washington arch to be forced to repeat the agony. Leaving Newport one afternoon, the boys took a train for Providence, where they boarded a steamer, and many failed to enjoy their supper because of the sea. Then came an early breakfast, orders to disembark and a march to Church street, where there was a halt for about five hours, followed by a short march and another long wait, with marching troops in front passing in dazing sameness. Next come a march from Wall street to Fifty-third street without a break, and there, after moving well out of the reach of the dispersing column, a halt was allowed for the boys to wet their parched throats with some of the poor coffee that had been supplied them before leaving the steamer. Again the march was taken up, and after dodging down back streets on the east side of the city until half the distance to the Battery had been covered, the troops were turned off to a wharf, where they were marched on board a steamer that had come around the city to meet them. She at once cast off her lines and started for Providence. The boys had been to New York, but had seen nothing but tall, apparently deserted buildings in Church street, and a continuous sea of faces that grew sickening on the march.

But this was not the worst part of the trip. As the troops left the boat each man was given a paper bag and told to stow it away—it was his lunch. As the first company reached Water street and was halted the boys investigated the contents of the bags. They contained stale crackers, mouldy cheese, hard doughnuts and an uninviting corned-beef sandwich. The first company men were not anxious to carry these far, and they tossed them into the air, a proceeding which was followed by the other companies as the discovery was made all through the brigade. Some of the boys stole out of the line during the long wait and found a barroom with a free lunch, but its supply was limited, and many did not eat until supper on the boat, nearly ten hours after breakfast was served.

PORTSMOUTH.

[Regular correspondence of the News].

The following jurors have been summoned to serve this week in Newport: Grand, Charles Grinnell and John M. Eldredge; petit, George S. Sherman, Edward Almy, Jacob Almy and William H. Cory.

Miss Kate L. Durfee spent Wednesday in Providence.

The school meeting in the McCorrie district was held Tuesday evening, and Mr. Frank Slocum was re-elected trustee.

The Sunday school of the Christian Church is preparing to give an Easter concert.

Mr. Hugh K. Norman has been having material improvements made to his buildings at Lawton's Valley by Messrs. Frank Gardner and David Fish, having especial reference to the comfort and convenience of his employes.

MIDDLETOWN.

[Regular correspondence of the News].

A junk dealer from Newport yesterday afternoon left his horse and wagon, to the rear of which were tied two cows, at the Four Corners. There is no house except the Methodist parsonage near, and as the peddler traveled on foot in search of junk, he left the horse for a longer time than he deemed necessary. Consternation was depicted on the man's face when he returned to the place. Looking all four ways one can see a long distance, as the roads are straight, and on neither of them was the turnout visible. The peddler searched in all directions and at dark had not found his property. It is presumed it met with kindly hospitality at the hands of some farmer.

Mr. Harry Sherman, son of Mr. Henry C. Sherman, is confined at home with the mumps.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN REYNOLDS OF WICKFORD.

Captain James J. Reynolds, a well known resident of Wickford, died in that village Tuesday evening, of heart disease. He was a native of North Kingstown, having been born there eighty years ago. Mr. Reynolds followed the sea for many years in coasting vessels, was next a pilot in Narragansett bay and on Long Island sound, being employed in this capacity by the Stonington line of steamers. He commanded steamer Eolus of the Wickford line for three years, from about 1873. He next was in charge of steamer Continental, which was engaged chiefly in carrying excursionists to the Centennial. The deceased closed his active career in the Mount Hope and other boats of the Providence & Fall River line. During the last years of his life Captain Reynolds had managed to amuse himself with sailing and fishing about the bay, and was the owner of a fine cathoat, of which he was extremely proud. The deceased was a prominent member of the Baptist church corporation of Wickford, and though not an active politician, was a staunch Republican from almost the formation of the party.

PRESENTING CLAIMS OF RHODE ISLANDERS.

The Rhode Island Senators and Representatives had a fifteen minutes' interview with President McKinley yesterday. They reminded him that he had invited them to present their candidates for office, and gave Mr. McKinley to understand that they took him at his word and confidently expected that Rhode Island would be fairly and properly considered in the distribution of patronage. They then presented a list containing the names of twelve aspirants for comfortable berths in the diplomatic and consular service. The qualifications of each of the gentlemen were clearly explained, and Messrs. Aldrich, Wetmore, Bull and Capron took their departure.

A NEW HOME FOR THE MT. OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH.

The trustees of Mt. Olivet Baptist Church today paid the Cottrell estate a deposit to bind the sale of the property at 79 Thames street. It is hoped to have everything ready so that services may be held there in June. The partitions in the lower story will be taken out and seats and a pulpit put in place, and minor changes made. The trustees hope to be able to build a church on the site at some time in the future.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Mrs. John G. Weaver, Jr., is visiting her son, Mr. Benjamin Weaver.

—Ex-Assistant Postmaster Wilson of New Bedford is visiting Newport relatives.

—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sedgewick and Mr. and Mrs. George A. Freeman are at the Muenchinger-King cottage.

—The Deter children gave a concert at the Young Men's Christian Association building, Providence, last evening.

—A report was circulated yesterday in New York to the effect that Mr. Theo A. Havemeyer was quite ill in that city. The report was officially denied.

—Gen. G. K. Warren Post, G. A. R., and Associates will have a ladies' night this evening, with a program of addresses, readings and vocal and instrumental music.

—The carol service at the Zabriskie Memorial Church of St. John the Evangelist will be held on the first Sunday after Easter, April 25, at 7:30 o'clock in the evening.

—Mrs. J. Amory Codman of Boston, who is at The Robinson, is inspecting the Weaver cottage on Bellevue avenue, which she recently purchased. Her daughter, Miss Codman, is with her.

—Frederick D. Colcord, engineer at the Pierce Mill, New Bedford, and formerly of this city, had his right hand badly jammed yesterday, and it is feared may lose some fingers in consequence.

—DeBlois & Eldridge have rented for Mr. W. FitzHugh Whitehouse his villa on the easterly side of Rhode Island avenue, known as "Eastbourne Lodge," to Mr. A. Cass Canfield of New York for the coming season.

—Bishop Clark will make his annual visit to Trinity Church Sunday morning, May 30. He will be at the Tiverton mission Saturday, May 29, and at St. Mary's Church, South Portsmouth, Sunday afternoon, May 30.

—Arrivals at the Perry House include L. P. Bates, W. C. Martin, A. A. Swallow, Boston; H. L. MacDonald, Louis Koch, Henry Spofford, New York; E. W. Beckwith, C. M. Daboll, New London; W. J. Clawson, Taunton.

—Fishing steamer Spy has been hauled around to Long wharf, and is about ready for the scupping season to open. The Greek lobstermen in the vicinity of Long wharf are all nearly ready to begin the season; in fact, many have already put out a number of pots.

—At the annual meeting of the Rhode Island Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, in Providence, Rev. George J. Magill, Hon. George Peabody Wetmore and Mrs. Edward R. Wharton of this city and Rev. George Herbert Patterson of Portsmouth were elected vice presidents.

—The remains of the late Mrs. William Gammell arrived in New York this morning on steamship Teutonic, and were taken at once to her late residence in Providence. Funeral services will be held tomorrow at the Church of the Messiah, Providence, Rev. E. H. Porter of Emmanuel Church of this city assisting.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure.

BASE BALL.

Gossip About the New England Clubs and Players.

The directors of the local base ball association have arranged to alter one section of the grand stand, that nearest the bleachers, and arrange it so that chairs can be put in place of the present plank benches. This section is for women, and it is thought the chairs will prove an attraction. Lockers are being placed in the dressing room for the players.

New Bedford will admit women to the grounds free.

The New Bedfords have the softest thing in the league in their grounds; they are so soft that it has been found impossible to put horses on the ground, and a blind drain has been put in, with the idea of somewhat reducing their softness. It is expected that a game will be played there Saturday with Tufts College.

The Brockton players have begun to report, and will soon begin practice. Manager Burnham has signed Fitzmaurice, formerly of Fall River, and one of the best outfielders in the league. Manager Finn wanted him, but Brockton offered more money.

The Pawtuckets seem to have struck a toboggan, for all they have done thus far is to lose. Tuesday they played Holy Cross College, and Tommy Dowd, a brother of the Newport pitcher, held them down to three hits, rather too few to win a game. Yesterday they went against Harvard. They made more hits and more runs than on the previous day, but lost just the same.

"Eddie" Dowd writes to Manager Finn that a baseball team has been organized in the Harvard Medical School, and that it is just a trifle better than any other team to which a Harvard name is attached. He says the players are all veterans, and that they have just two open dates, Wednesday and Thursday of next week, and are willing to come to Newport and show the local team how baseball should be played. It was not the intention of the management to play here so soon, but it may be decided to have Dowd's fellow embryo doctors come here. Dowd will of course do the pitching, and the Newports will have a chance to show their skill in batting.

Steve Ashe, now with Washington, writes that he has taken part in ten games and has made a good showing. He has been greatly assisted by Mercer, who knows what a pitcher should be, and seems to have taken a great interest in Ashe. The former Newporter says that after his experience with the Senators he feels that he did not know anything about pitching when he was here last summer. Washington has only nine pitchers on the list now.

Fall River has begun regular practice.

A strong picked team from down town would like to play the Rogers High School nine Saturday on Freebody Park. The team will be under the name of the Ramblers, and expects to give the school boys a good game. The team is made up as follows: Sullivan, catcher; Richardson, pitcher; O'Neill, first base; King, second base; Kiernan, third base; Casey, short stop; Moriarty, left field; Woods, centre field; Sullivan, right field.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF STATE TREASURER JOHN G. PERRY.

Hon. John G. Perry, state treasurer of Rhode Island in 1887 and 1891, is very ill at his home in South Kingstown and his death is momentarily expected.

Ex-State Treasurer Perry is from the same family as the celebrated Commodore Perry of lake Erie fame. His paternal ancestors were settlers in Sandwich, Mass. He was educated in the public schools in South Kingstown. There he manifested a desire to acquire the woolen business, and he engaged with William A. Robinson & Co. at Wakefield, and for twenty-five years he was the superintendent in the factory. He was an expert in the art of finishing goods. He was engaged at times, when not in the mill, in teaching in the public schools. Perry became an inventor, and he had some good, money-making patents in various lines, largely agricultural implements. He secured his own patents without employing counsel, and he very often acted as solicitor and lawyer in patent cases.

He was elected a district judge in 1857, and later was clerk of the supreme court in Washington county. He was over thirty years a member of the school committee in his town, and at different times he occupied about every public office in the place. In 1881 he was the Democratic nominee for secretary of state.

For over half a century Mr. Perry has been a member of the First Baptist church, and was a leader of the choir and instructor in vocal music. In 1848 Mr. Perry married Harriet Theresa Hazard. Six children were born to them, and all are highly connected and well known in financial and social circles. Mr. Perry is in his 80th year. He was a genial, quiet man, but always making friends for himself and his political party. He has been in declining health for a year or two past, but had previously enjoyed the best of health.

HOLY THURSDAY AND GOOD FRIDAY SERVICES.

Today is Holy Thursday, the day on which the church commemorates the institution of the Lord's Supper. It was observed at the Catholic churches by masses at 8 o'clock, followed by the Procession of the Blessed Sacrament, and in the Protestant Episcopal churches by appropriate services.

Tomorrow will be Good Friday, and the passion of Christ will be commemorated at Trinity, St. George's and St. John's by the usual three hours' passion service from 12 to 3 p. m. At Emmanuel the services will be at 10:30 a. m. and 8 p. m. At St. Mary's and St. Joseph's the mass of the pre-sanctified will be celebrated at 8 a. m., and there will be the adoration of the Cross in the evening.

The popular idea that horse chestnuts are unfit to feed to stock on account of poisonous qualities appears to lack foundation. A French author, M. Paul Gay, shows that their nutritive value is three times that of the richest forage beet-root, and that they are eaten by cattle without injury to milk or calves, although pigs show a dislike for them.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against alum and all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

A Well-Built House

Brings to the owner satisfaction and comfort, and to the builder business and reputation.

R. W. CURRY, BUILDER,

146 Spring Street.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Horses and Carriages,

ON WASHINGTON SQUARE,

Saturday, April 17, at 10 A. M.

One covered express wagon, two other express wagons, one open buggy, one new extension-top carryall (lining slightly damaged), besides several second-hand horses. Green horses on hand at private sale at Greene's auction sale stable, 23 Long Wharf. F. W. GREENE, Auctioneer.

CONFECTIONERY.

Hot Cross Buns

FOR GOOD FRIDAY.

OUR CHOCOLATE GOODS

are made of the best that can be bought, and we guarantee them absolutely pure.

Easter Eggs and Novelties.

BROKEN CANDY, 15c. a lb.

☞ Leave your Ice Cream orders for Easter Sunday early to insure prompt delivery.

C. F. Frasch,

170 THAMES STREET.

FENTON'S

Easter Novelties and Table Decorations.

128 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

WATER.

Persons desirous of having water introduced into residences or places of business should make application at the office of the Newport Water Works, 6 West Marlborough street. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Wm. J. Underwood

wishes to inform his customers that he is still doing business at the old stand,

32 FRANKLIN STREET,

where he will be pleased to receive their orders for any work in his line.

OVERSTUFFED.

Turkish and Other Styles of Couches Chairs of Best Make

AT 14 MILL STREET. GEO. NASON.

Red Star Powder and Silver Cream.

THE BEST MATERIAL FOR CLEANING SILVER IN THE WORLD. PUT UP EXPRESSLY FOR

ERASTUS P. ALLAN,

131 & 133 Thames Street.

HEIRS OF GEO. BOWEN,

Wm. H. Boone, Agent.

WE HAVE A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

COALS

For Cooking, Hot Air or Steam Purposes.

Cannel Coal and Hickory Wood

FOR OPEN FIRES.

Telephone No. 6607-3.

Strictly Fresh

R. I. EGGS,

11c. a doz.

New York Butter and Grocery House

149 and 151 Thames Street.

E. A. EDES, Proprietor.

NEW BOOKS.

NEW AND GOOD BOOKS.

IN THE QUARTER, by Robert W. Chambers.
THE THACKERAYS IN INDIA, AND SOME CALCUTTA GRAVES, by Sir William Wilson Hunter, K. C. S. I., M. A., LL. D.
AMERICA AND THE AMERICANS, from a French Point of View.
THE TOMB OF THE LANVILETTES, by Gilbert Parker.
THE APE, THE IDIOT AND OTHER PEOPLE, by W. C. Morrow.
THE MASTER BEGGARS, by L. Cope Cornford.
NEWPORT, R. I., 1869—1896, by Dr. Henry E. Turner.

ALSO A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
Easter Cards and Novelties.
FOR SALE BY

CHAS. E. HAMMETT, JR.,

202 THAMES STREET.

THE JAWS OF DEATH,

By Grant Allen.

THE LANDLORD AT LION'S HEAD, by W. D. Howells.
HILDA STRAFFORD, by Beatrice Harraden.
THE GREAT K & A TRAIN ROBBERY, by Paul Leicester Ford, author of Hon. Peter Stirling.
PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE, by Amelia E. Barr.
DR. LUTTRELL'S FIRST PATIENT, by Rosa Nouchette Carey.
THE OPEN MYSTERY, by A. D. T. Whitney.
AN INHERITANCE, by H. P. Spofford.

GEORGE H. CARR,

172 THAMES STREET.

Spaulding's Official

BASE BALL GUIDE

For 1897.

—AT—

CLARKE'S,

People's Library Building.

DON'T BUY

That carriage you've been talking about so long, until you have looked over my large variety.

I shall carry a larger stock than ever this season, including Broughams, Victorias, Coupes, Rockaways, Depot Wagons, etc., as well as Runabouts, Buggies, Surreys and Traps.

I have just received a lot of New Harness which I will be pleased to show you.

EDWARD G. HAYWARD,

(Successor to Hayward Bros.)

17 & 19 Downing Street.

WORKSHOP, 8 STATE STREET.

Newport Illuminating Company.

Electric Light, Electric Power, Electric Supplies, Incandescent Lamps, Arc Lamps, Electric Motors, Electric Fans.

FIXTURES AND SHADES.

☞ Residences, stores and offices wired for and lighted by incandescent electric light at lowest rates

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449 to 455 THAMES STREET.

Edwin T. Banning

ARCHITECT,

87 Weybosset Street, Providence, R. I

D. SHANAHAN,

HAY AND GRAIN,

14 Franklin Street. Opp. Postoffice.

THE CITY STEAM LAUNDRY CO.,

290 THAMES STREET.

Carpets, Mattresses, etc., cleaned, made over and repaired in best manner.

SALE OF EASTER GLOVES!

WE HAVE A

Full line of Easter Gloves, all shades, all prices, and all styles.

Our 69c. glove is as good as others are selling for $1.

Our gloves at 98c are all warranted, and we will cheerfully give another pair if they rip or break.

We fit all gloves costing 98c. and over.

—AT—

M. B. LAPPIN'S,

145 Thames Street.